**INSURANCE.**

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 206— BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 29 1927 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 31 Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 1928 | | | |
| 7 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | MALOJA‡ | 20,837 |
| 14 ,, | RANPURA | | 16,601 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | MOREA * | 10,953 |
| 28 ,, | RANCHI | | 16,650 |
| 4 Feb. | RAZMAK | NALDERA ‡ | 16,088 |
| 11 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 5,619 |
| 18 ,, | RAZMAK | MALWA* | 10,986 |
| 25 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 3 Mar. | RAZMAK | NARKUNDA | 16,302 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK@† | | 10,602 |
| 21 ,, | CHINA§ | | 7,952 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA | | 16,601 |
| 31 ,, | MOOLTAN‡ | | 20,847 |
| 7 Apr. | RANCHI | | 16,650 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK@ | | 10,602 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJA‡ | | 20,837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 12 ,, | RAZMAK | MOREA* | 10,953 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK | NALDERA‡ | 16,088 |
| 2 June | RANPURA | | 16,601 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK | MALWA * | 10,986 |
| 16 ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK | NARKUNDA ‡ | 16,572 |
| 30 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |

@ To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

§ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £71, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA" on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120

To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 26th Jan. | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 23rd Feb. | MANORA | 7,888 |
| 15th March | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| 5th April | MANELA | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 31st Dec. | TASMANIA M. | .. | Straits and Japan |
| 1928 | | | |
| 10th Jan. | KIDDERPORE | .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 31st ,, | HIYEIZAN M. | .. | Straits & Japan |
| 14th ,, | KHIVA | .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 27th Feb. | KALYAN | .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |

xDoes not carry Passengers.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muroran Maru .. | 5374 | 16 Dec. | 4 Jan. |
| Sado Maru .. | 5498 | 29 ,, | 12 ,, |
| Miyadono Maru .. | .. | 1 Jan. | 12 ,, |
| Tyne Maru .. | 5873 | 10 ,, | 20 ,, |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 16 ,, | 30 ,, |
| Meigen Maru | 5345 | 21 ,, | 3 ,, |
| *Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 ,, | 12 Feb. |

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusen.'

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Heiyo Maru .. | 15th Dec. | 4th Jan. |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 15th ,, | 31st Dec. |
| Hankow Maru .. | 19th ,, | 31st ,, |
| Celebes Maru .. | 24th ,, | 8th Jan. |
| Ishikari Maru .. | 27th ,, | 12th ,, |
| Indus Maru .. | 9th Jan. | 16th ,, |
| Borneo Maru .. | 12th ,, | 23rd ,, |
| Yeikoku Maru .. | 20th ,, | 30th ,, |
| *Kasado Maru .. | 24th ,, | 10th Feb. |

*Passanger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 30th Dec | VARELA | .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 31st ,, | CHAKLA | .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 1928 | | | |
| 2nd Jan. | VITA | .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 4th ,, | KHANDALLA. | | East & South Africa. |
| 4th ,, | BARODA | .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 25th ,, | xELLORA | .. | Mombasa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

## The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

**Daily Edition.**

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months ..... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .... | Rs. 3\|8. | Rs. 4. | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

### "Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

**The Atank Nigrah Pills**

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

*For a full list of all our preparations write to:—*

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,** JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

**KATNI FIREBRICKS**

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

*LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.*

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO, LTD.

Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

**Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

**ANNAS 4 A DAY**

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

**National Indian Life**

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

**OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS**

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

**Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.**

*For all Particulars and forms apply to:—*

BRANCH SECRETARY Bombay Branch,

40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

*Head Office:* 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

**INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.**

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 21 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?**

**One Rupee**

per day can get you at age 25.

**LIFE INSURANCE**

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000 payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd**

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

**INSURE WITH:—**

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

**THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd**

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differences on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars Apply to:—*

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

# CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One FITTER, knowing all work regarding machinery, Oil Engines, etc. See between 5 to 6 p.m. to BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes Street, Fort.
A R626

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools. Apply to the Principal.
A R625

WANTED—CANVASSERS to sell our Ludhiana products, on pay or on handsome commission, security of Rs. 150/ most essential. Apply for terms to FAKIRCHAND PHULCHAND BANKERS, Ludhiana.
A. R62

WANTED.—One competent VETERINARY SURGEON G.B.V.C. or G.P.V.C. Salary Rs. 100/- + 5-150/- p.m. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Karachi Panjrapore Association, Napier Road, Karachi.
A 29735

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF LOGIC for the Saadat College, Karatia on Rs. 125—5-150 p. m. Quarters free. Apply sharp stating native district, age, experience, caste, religion, and literary production, if any—SECRETARY, College, Karatia, (Mymensingh).
A 29738

WANTED.—UNEMPLOYED for immediate employment. No Commission. Form anna stamps. BHARATSEWAK CO., Naiwara DELHI.
A R616.

WANTED.—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for infallible medicines for Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. Pay Rs. 50/- plus commission. Apply with references to H. BHATTACHARJEE AND CO., Sadarghat, Chittagong."
A R618

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

INFLUENCE experienced young Parsee, Travelling Sale-man Wines, Provisions, Cigarettes Soaps, Stationery, Typewriters awaits immediate appointment as traveller or Branch Manager. Formerly vastly travelled from English leading firm. Address Box No. 2068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R623

COMPETENT MECHANIC, line level, ENGINE AND BOILER FITTER, ERECTOR, wants JOB in Mills, or Shops or on Board, excellent testimonial. Apply Box No. 2069 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R624

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A respectable FINANCIER immediately to help a litigation worth lacs of rupees of property. Apply Box No. 2070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R628

## FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

## HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARES Nos. 2094 to 2193 of the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay, standing in the name of Mr. Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff, are LOST or MISLAID. It is therefore notified hereby that anyone having a claim on these Shares should apply to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If no claim is received, Duplicate Certificates will be issued to Mr. Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff.

Dated 29th December, 1927.
For The East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.,
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries
29744

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a 750 feet long Carriage Inspection Pit at Bellasis.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 16th day of January, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 which is not returnable.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY.
Ag. Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29723

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHODDAS HANSRAJ, of Bombay, hath agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever, the Eastern half portion admeasuring 1,760 square yards or thereabouts, of Final Plot Number 241 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land, or in respect of the piece of land originally bearing Survey No. 4, Pot Numbers 12 and 13, in lieu whereof the said Final Plot No. 241 has been allotted to the said Ranchhoddas Hansraj, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
Andheri, 27th December, 1927.
20743

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For Particulars please write to—
S. R. CARPMASTER,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE BY ROBERTS AND WIMBRIDGE ALSO SOLID BLACK WOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, JACOBEAN, DERBY AND CHESTERFIELD SUITES, NEARLY NEW COTTAGE PIANO, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE AND OTHER VALUABLE FURNITURE OF DINING, DRAWING, VERANDAH AND BEDROOMS, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Curzon House," Apollo Bunder opposite the Saluting Battery, very valuable and handsome up-to-date furniture, Jacobean sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich glass crockery and silver ware, Persian and English carpets, electric lamps and fans, rich engravings and water colours, wall and table clocks, ice box, drawing room silk lined suites, Jacobean and leather cushioned Derby and Chesterfield suites, one nearly new cottage piano by J. Sprohmenger and Sons, H.M.V. gramophone, typewriter, rare and old open carved blackwood furniture, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, wardrobes and cloth cupboards, one set Encyclopaedia and other valuable furniture of the whole flat, the property of K. McIver, Esqr., and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

### Messrs MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammam Street, Fort.
Telephone No 25152.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 1ST JANUARY, 1928, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT.

Of specially made up-to-date durable Jacobean and plain style highly polished complete bungalow furniture consisting of Jacobean sliding dining tables, chairs, large mirror, back side-boards and dinner waggons, roll top desks, old brass and Chinaware, Jacobean drawing room cabinets, centre tables, drawing room suites, silver show cases, hat stands and writing bureau, rich leather lined automatic tilting Chesterfield suites, library show cases, royal sofas, Jacobean beds with box mattress, glass and panel almirahs, dressing tables and chival glass with side mirrors to match marble top washing tables, steel ice chests, meatsafe cupboards, rich glass, porcelain and best platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

Malaria!

Direct correspondence desired with public officials, relief organisations, engineering and other camp managers, in respect of a proved specific for Malaria with no unpleasant or dangerous reaction.

No Agents Employed.

[illegible]
146 FLEET ST., LONDON, ENGD.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE, Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

LAST WEEK LAST CLOSING PERFORMANCES!

Selected Programme During X'MAS WEEK !!

All MATINEES at 4 P. M.

Sat. 31st Dec. 1927. KHADASTAK By Mr. JOSHI.

Sunday, 1st January 1928. NEW DRAMA! SAVATEE MATSAR By Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.

Mon. 2nd Jan. 1928. KICHAK VADH

Will be staged by MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Reserve your seats immediately at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m

During Xmas Holidays!

DAILY TWO SHOWS

MATINEE at 4-30 p. m. & NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage !!

SENSATION OF THE SEASON

with entire new attraction
Prof. SHANKERARAO'S
KARLEKAR
Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts
Location :—NANA'S CHOWK
Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

Book your Seats at the Circus Tent.

Universal Picture House
CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road.)
TO-DAY....THURSDAY the 29th December
FIFTH AVENUE MODELS
Another Universal Jewel—Starring MARY PHILBIN & NORMAN KERRY
of Merry-go-round fame
TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 30th December
WOMAN'S FAITH.
A picture that no one can afford to miss with ALMA REUBENS & PERCY MARAMOUNT
Time and prices as usual.

WARNING.

Those who stay
OUT ALL NIGHT
to see the famous Universal Star
REGINALD DENNY
who arrives at the
Universal Picture House,
NEXT SATURDAY 31st DECEMBER
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# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

Opened 16 Points Higher—Declined 7 Points on Long Liquidation—Extensive Shorts Clevering. At the Decline—Spot Houses Bought—Futures 37 to 24 Points Higher—

New York, Dec. 27.

To-day being the first Notice Day for issuing tenders against January Contracts it was anticipated by many operators that the bulls will not be able to absorb the notices. As a matter of fact nothing happened like the anticipations and the market exhibited further strength on extensive short covering and buying by spot houses was on a safe and a sure indication of return of confidence in present values. The futures market opened firm at a rise of about 16 points which induced scattered long liquidation with a result of a decline of about 7 points during the first few minutes of the opening of the market after X'mas Holidays. There was absence of sellinf pressure and prices quickly refained the decline on short covering. With prices improving, short covering enlarged which in conjunction with baking by spot houses resulted in a sharp rise of about 31 points. The bears who carried short interest in the near months found themselves riding on a wrong horse, were covered freely and the market closed 37 points higher for January contracts. Next crop months ruled steady at a rise of 27 to 24 points. Middling American Spot values improved 40 points to 20.15c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 27 to 22 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 28 points to 19.78c.

The fundamental situation of raw cotton favours still considerably higher prices in the long run, there is no reason to look for a rapid rise in the immediate future. The situation is bound to readjust itself either on account of overbought or oversold conditions from time to time, and with recent considerable short covering, it will not be out of place to look for a natural mild reaction. While we continue to look for higher prices in the long run, we uwould advise buying only in moments of recessions.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th inst. as under:—

"Whilst we think that tendency higher, would confine purchase to dips."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—"Market is quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by spot houses buying and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 27th inst. from New York January Highest 19.65 (2.53 p.m.) lowest 19.31 (10-05 a.m.)

Reuter:—"Market quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by spot houses buying and coverinv by shorts."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Tenders well taken, more optimistic feeling about trade, spinners demand good."

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales. | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 27-12-27 | 5934000 | 8458000 |
| ,, Yesterday do | 40000 | 42000 |
| Exports to date do | 3627000 | 5273000 |
| Stock at Ports 23-12-27 | 2518000 | 2999000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do | 1311000 | 1599000 |
| ,, Liverpool 23 12-27 | 927000 | 1189000 |
| Visible Supply 23.12-27 | 6082000 | 7142000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 9966000 | 12375000 |

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 19.62+.37 |
| March | 19.70+.27 |
| May | 19.84+.27 |
| July | 19.75+.27 |
| October | 19.16+.21 |
| Middling Spot | 20.15+.40 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 19.52+.27 |
| March | 19.67+.22 |
| Middling Spot | 19.78+.28 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 27.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York 11 a.m.—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 19.39+.14 |
| March | 19.60+.17 |
| May | 19.70+.13 |

New York. Noon Call.—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 19.41+.16 |
| March | 19.58+.15 |
| May | 19.68+.11 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 27.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 40,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil. |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 8 000 |

### HOLIDAYS IN COTTON MARKETS.

Bombay Cotton markets will remain closed on Saturday and Monday 31st inst. and 2nd January 1928.

Liverpool market will remain closed on Saturday and Monday the 31st December and 2nd January 1928 respectively. New York market remains closed on Monday the 2nd January 1928.

### BULLION MARKET.

#### SILVER.

Bombay, December, 28.

The London Silver Market was closed yesterday. To-day Shanghai Exchange opened at 2-7-5 and closed firm 2-7-7. The demand for ready in the local market being good, the forward market ruled very steady on better enquiry. Quotations closed as under:—

Ready Rs. 60-0-0

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Posh | Rs. 59/14 | 60 | 59/14 | 59-15 |
| Mah. | Rs. 59/15 | 60/2 | 59/15 | 60/1 |

DOUBLE OPTIONS PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Posh. | Rs. 0 8 0 |
| Mah. | Rs. 1 0 0 |

#### GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold Ready | 21 6 0 |
| Posh Delivery | 21 5 3 |
| Mah. Delivery | 21 5 3 |
| National City | 21 8 0 |
| Narandas Native Gold 99 to 99 | 21 6 0 |

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

#### LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
One 5-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

#### SECURITIES

Bomway, Dec 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/3
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/32 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10
4 per cent Loan due 1900-70 Rs. 87-14
**5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47** Rs 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
**5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945** Rs. 102-6.
**5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55** 103/6
**5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free)** due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-10.
**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931** Rs. 105.
**6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932** 106-8.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84/8
**4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974** Rs. 84/8
**6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954** Rs. 111
**6 per cent Municipal due 1939/49** Rs 102/
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/2
1955-55 106/5.
Tone of Market:—Steady. Du'l.

#### AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.).

All London Produce Markets remained closed to-day.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Week ending 24th Dec. 1927.

| | This week. | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought into Sight | 308 | 9,966 | 12,375 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 185 | 5,950 | 8,380 |
| EXPORTS FROM AMERICA. | | | |
| To Great Britain | 26 | 547 | 1,517 |
| To Continent | 104 | 2,551 | 3,098 |
| To Japan, Canada, etc. | 54 | 667 | 896 |
| Total | 184 | 3,765 | 6,251 |
| World Spinners Takings of American Cotton | 361 | 7,359 | 7,543 |
| DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS. | | | |
| Great Britain (All kinds) | 57 | 1,226 | 1,116 |
| VISIBLE SUPPLY. | | | |
| Stocks at American Ports | | 2,518 | 2,999 |
| Stocks at American Interior Towns | | 1,311 | 1,559 |
| Stocks in Great Britain and Continent | | 2,253 | 2,586 |
| Total | | 6,082 | 7,141 |
| Last week | | 6,127 | 7,043 |
| Difference on week | | —45 | +101 |
| Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) | | 927 | 1,315 |
| | | This week | Last week |
| Exports of American Cotton to India | | Nil | 500 |
| Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.) | | 5,300 | 5,300 |

A study of the above figures shows, strong fundamental position of American Cotton which is responsible for the recovery of Cotton values. The quantity brought into sight shows a reduction of about 24 lacs of bales, while exports from U. S. A. is about 17 lacs behind the last year's figure at this time. World's Spinners takings so far are 7,359,000 bales or about 2 lacs bales under last years figure indicate the willingness of the trade to absorb cotton rapidly and at the same time give a clue that the unfavourable textile reports which are widely circulated are to a great extent exaggerated. Visible Supply shows steady fall adding strength to the statistical situation. While present stocks are slightly heavier in America, Great Britain and the Continent posses about 3 lacs bales below last season's stock at this time, which is a fairly good indication to look for continuance of steady exports from the United States of America. Great Britain is a hopeful spot to absorb still a good quantity with the revival of demand for the manufactured cloth as the present stock of all kinds of Cotton is estimated 927,000 Bales or 4 lacs bales below last season's figure towards the end of December.

### BOMBAY

Commission Houses Sold. Bazar Operators Bought. Easy Liverpool Opening. Closed Easy.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Following a rise of 27 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 387/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 387/ on Commission Houses selling. The offering were well absorbed as the operators are holding a bullish view of the situation. As soon as the selling was over prices showed a firm tendency on persistent buying by bazar operators and shorts covering. When prices were quoted Rs. 389/12 there was some realising by weak holders and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 387/8 | 389/12 | 387 | 388/8 |
| Oomra D/J. | 352 | 354 | 352 | 353 |
| Oomra Mar. | 352 | 354 | 352 | 353/8 |
| Bengal D/J. | 316 | 316/8 | 316 | 316 |
| Bengal Mar. | 320 | 320/8 | 320 | 320 |

#### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Liverpool was due to open 15 to 21 points higher on parity with yesterday's New York closing, but it opened to-day at 11 a.m. rather quiet at a rise of 10 points. This weakness was reflected on the local forward market which opened for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 387/8. Further easier reports from Liverpool increased selling and the market closed easy at 6.30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 387/7 | 387/8 | 386/6 | 386/8 |
| Oomra D/J. | 352 | 352 | 351/4 | 351/4 |
| Oomra Mar. | 352/4 | 352/8 | 351/12 | 351/12 |
| Benpal D/J. | 315/8 | 315/8 | 315 | 315 |
| Bengal Mar. | 319/8 | 319/8 | 319 | 319 |

#### SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 247.50+0.10 |
| June | 253.30—0.60 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON

#### BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

#### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

In full pressed Bales.

| | This year 4 Dals. | Since 1st Sep. Last year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 7,425 | 86,336 | 82,818 |
| Central India | 5,801 | 47,048 | 32,774 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 7,303 | 70,492 | 37,204 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 1,714 | 24 281 | 8,593 |
| Berar | 14,902 | 2,27,281 | 1,10,507 |
| Central Provinces | 5,230 | 81,550 | 26,856 |
| Total Oomras | 42,375 | 5,37 158 | 2,98,744 |
| Dholera | 1,259 | 27,003 | 7,047 |
| N.W. Provinces | 367 | 56,911 | 31,380 |
| Rajputana | 321 | 11,619 | 7,818 |
| Sind-Punjab | 3,491 | 45,945 | 22,948 |
| Broach | | 2,567 | 134 |
| Coompta & Dhawar | 98 | 2,942 | 12,252 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 6 | 2,951 | 7,387 |
| Cocoanada | | | 395 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 500 | 7,025 | 4,436 |
| Persian | | 2,877 | 2,806 |
| American | | 18,590 | 41,699 |
| Egyptian & African | | 8,249 | 18,772 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | 30 | 64 | 44 |
| Total | 48,396 | 7,23,901 | 4,56,062 |

#### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.

1st Sept. to 22nd Dec.

| | This year Ye sterday. | Last year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 5,382 | 1,42,802 | 74,491 |
| Japan & China | 5,400 | 1,24,463 | 1,18,687 |
| Coast Ports | 97 | 7,390 | 4,129 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 27,092 | 34,414 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 41,213 | 9,315 |
| Total | 11,379 | 3,42,960 | 2,40,736 |

#### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

100 Phoenix Mill Latur 400
100 Phoenix Mill Nanded 383
100 S. J. Devid Mill Bengal 323
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Bhind 320
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Jaipur 328
100 Elphistone Mill Bengal 323
100 Bruvel & Co. Mathia 331
100 Currimbhai Mill Nagpur 334/8
100 Currimbhai Mill Indore 332
100 Kotak & Co. Arvi 373
200 E. Spinner & Co. Mathia 331/335
200 Japan T. & Co. Aurangabad 337
100 Japan T. & Co. Jalna 332

#### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 27.

Demand Bills 487.62

## BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

### TO-DAY.

National Liberal Federation, 3rd Day, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presiding, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 12 noon.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar for 1928 from Messrs. Eruch D. Engineer & Co., Machinery, Mill and Gin Stores suppliers, Bombay.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the malls from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 22nd instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 29th instant.

### NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The Subjects Committee of the National Liberal Federation will meet to-day at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) when discussion on draft resolutions will be resumed. The open Session will be held at 12-30 p.m. when important questions like the Reserve Bank Bill, Communal Unity, Skeen Committee's Report and Labour Problem will be discussed. The public are cordially invited to attend at 12 30 p.m. (S. T.).

### HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA BRANCH.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha, the following public lectures will be delivered at the time and place noted against each:—

To-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. near the Arya Samaj Mander at Matunda, by Mr. V. R. Moholkar, editor, Arya Dharma. Subject "Arya Dharma".

To-morrow (Friday), att 8-30 p.m. at the Mang Garudi Asnram of the Hindu Sabha at Naigaum, by Dr. S. R. Joshi. Subject "Arya Dharma".

### DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bengal 315 D/J.
Bengal 319 March.
Broach 387 A/M.
Oomra 352 D/J.
Oomra 352 March.

#### SPOT RATES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 333 | 327 | 320 | 512 |
| S. P. | 331 | 325 | 318 | 310 |
| Rajputana | 333 | 227 | 320 | 312 |
| Oomra No 3 | 366 | 359 | 349 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 386 | 379 | 369 | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 376 | 369 | 359 | |
| Khandesh | 363 | 353 | 343 | |

### PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

MARWARI BAZAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 10 2 9 |
| Wheat January | 7 4 6 |
| Wheat May | 7 6 9 |

DANA BUNDER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Delhi Ready | 7 8 0 |
| Wheat January | 7 7 0 |
| Wheat May | 7 7 3 |
| Wheat Karachi Ready | 7 8 6 |
| Wheat Karachi December | 7 10 0 |
| Groundnuts Ready | 56 4 0 |
| Groundnuts February | 56 6 6 |
| Linseed Ready | 10 0 0 |
| Castorseed | 10 4 0 |

#### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, December, 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 27th inst:—

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 13,349 |
| Linseed | 5,194 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 681 |
| Gingellyseeds | 15,969 |
| Pappyseed | 279 |
| Groundnuts | 72,138 |
| Castorseed | 9,899 |
| Rice | 11,149 |
| Myrabolams | 12,448 |
| Cottonseed | 119,072 |
| Mowraseed | 2 613 |
| Gram | 5,942 |
| Joowar | 4,987 |
| Maize | 149 |
| Barley | 1,036 |
| Bajree | 6,599 |
| Coal | 7,594 tons |

#### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-1/4

#### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London Dec. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.41-3/4 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.07.3/8 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.90 |
| T T Madrid on London | 29.20 |
| T T Milan on London | 92.43 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.27 |

## HAVOC OF SNOW-STORM

### PEDESTRIANS AND PASSENGERS INJURED

### HEAVY DAMAGE IN CONTINENT

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A sharp frost following a partial thaw last night made London streets again dangerously slippery with the result that the L. C. C. ambulances dealt with about fifty cases of accident due to falls. Meanwhile the Thames has been swollen by melting snows, and is rising every hour. Great damage has been caused by the floods at Canterbury and Maidstone. The blizzard has now passed to the continent and heavy damage by flood and snow is reported from France, Belgium, Spain, Poland and Greece.

RY. PTSSENGERS INJURED.

Budapest.—Many passengers were injured as result of goods train colliding with Budapest-Bukharest express which was held up near Kolozsvar owing to a severe frost affecting the railway lines.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec 27

Snow and sleet fell all through the night till midday. The air service from Croydon to Paris has been cancelled owing to the depth of snow on the Croydon aerodrome and all stations have been warned that landing on the aerodrome is inadvisable. Some of the surburban bus services found snow too deep to start to the scheduled time. Telephoning to Paris has been cancelled owing to the damage to overhead wires in France. Further heavy falls occurred in the south of England and heavy drifting continued, depths of twelve to sixteen feet being recorded as far west as Devonshire. At many places in the south-eastern counties blizzard had been blowing almost without intermission for 36 hours at dawn, and was without parallel since 1881.

GREAT HAVOC IN COUNTRY.

The Snowstorm has been much more disturbing in the country than in the town. Relief engines and snow-ploughs in many centres took hours to reach the stranded trains and then themselves had to be snowed up. One train which left at three yesterday afternoon was dug out at six this morning. The Southern railways run "snow trains" throughout the night to keep electric conductor rails in working order. Several branch lines have been closed, and several villages isolated by huge snowdrifts. The Cross-Channel services have been suspended to-day owing to gale.—Reuter

### MOVE TOWARDS FRIENDLY SOLUTION

LONDON, Dec. 27

Washington.—President Calles' reported action is regarded as another move towards an ultimate friendly solution of the Americo-Mexican oil controversy.—Reuter.

### CUTCHI ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

CUTCH MANDVI, Dec. 28.

The exhibition of Cutchi arts and crafts organised by the Cutchi People's Conference was opened this morning in the presence of a large number of influential Cutchis by Mr. L. R. Tairsi, president-elect of the Conference. Mr. Shantidas Asakaran who has helped the exhibition financially sent a message regretting that owing to ill-health and other pressing and unavoidable engagements he was unable to be present in person and associate himself personally with the historic occasion of the first arts and crafts exhibition of Cutch. He hoped that his absence would not mar in any way the success of the exhibition, and that the small beginning now made would yield very happy results in the future. They had not been able to obtain the Darbar exhibits including those that were originally sent for exhibition at Wembly. It was likely that the craftsmen and artists as well as the visitors would have benefitted very much from these, but still considering what they were able to exhibit despite limitations of time etc., he heartily congratulated the Exhibition Committee upon the great exertions they had made to make the exhibition a success.

MR. TAIRSEE ON STATE APATHY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in declaring the exhibition open made a trenchant speech. He said it was rather an exhibition of the paucity of the State's capacity to see the tion.

## SEVERE FAMINE AT SHANTUNG

### FOUR MILLION PEOPLE STARVING

### PEASANTS LEAVING ON BARKS OF TREES

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Four million Chinese are on the brink of starvation at Shantung and the situation is desperate. Less than ten per cent of the crops has been harvested in 35 districts and numerous peasants are living on bark of trees and chaff. The peak of famine has not yet been reached. Bandits and soldiers are accentuating the conditions. Similar famine prevails in Southern Shihli.—Reuter.

### POPE'S CHRITMAS MESSAGE.

#### ITS INTERPRETATION AND POLITICAL IMPORTANCE

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Rome.—A passage in the Pope's Christmas message to the Sacred College that "it seemed impossible that all Governments should not rise up and terminate savage episodes of cruelties and atrocities in Mexico, Russia, and China" is interpreted as an exhortation to powers to intervene in favour of appeasement. Thus Britain and France ought to exert pressure in China, the same countries with Germany and Poland should act similarly in connection with Russia while the United States should be called on to use its influence in Mexico.—Reuter.

### TRAGEDY IN SEA OF MARMORA

#### SEQUEL TO COLLISION OF TURKISH STEAMERS

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Constantinople.—Forty lives are feared to have been lost as the result of a collision in thick fog in the Sea of Marmora between Turkish steamers "Marmara" and Sevindj". The latter with 130 passengers on board sank in few minutes. The missing include two young women teachers of American school at Broussa one of whom is British.—Reuter.

### AFGHAN KING REVIEWS EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Cairo.—In brilliant and sunny weather King Amanullah reviewed the Egyptian army. King Faud and Baron and Lady Lloyd were present.—Reuter.

### NEW CHAIRMAN OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

LONDON, Dec. 27.

New York.—Mr. J. P. Morgan has been elected chairman of the United States Steel Corporation in succession to late Mr. Judge Gary.—Reuter's Special.

### SYMPATHY FOR MR. AVARI

POONA, Dec. 27.

A public meeting was held here to-day under the auspices of the Young Nationalist League to express sympathy with Mr. Awari who is reported to have gone on a hunger strike in the Nagpur Jail.—A.P.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary, proceeded to Calcutta on Tuesday night in order to welcome His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal on behalf of His Excelleney the Viceroy.—A. P.

benefits of such a move. Indigenous industries had tragically tapered away to practically non-existence due to the numbing exchnge policy and indifference of the State. He quoted the historic instance of King George who gave encouragement to the British Typewriter Agency by his reference and his co-operation with British industry, and contrasted it with the consistent non-co-operation of the Cutch State in which there still existed industries which had survived competition and were leading a life of suspended animation. The attitude of the State was clear from the refusal of the authorities even to lend some of the Cutchi exhibits which were shown at the large Wembly exhibi-

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# CONGRESS NUMBER

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## BOMBAY BABY WEEK

### TO BE HELD NEXT MARCH

Lady Wilson presided at the meeting held last week at the Secretariat when preliminary arrangements were made for holding the 5th Annual Bombay Baby Week. The date has been provisionally fixed for 13th March to 21st March of next year.

It has been said in a recent official report that India is an international offender in matters of Public Health. Voluntary efforts to remove this blot from India's reputation and specially of Bombay the Gateway of India are perhaps the most encouraging signs of the times and we therefore welcome the organisers of the Week on their renewed activity. A committee representative of all classes and communities has been appointed to carry out the work with Lady Cowasjee Jehangir (Jnr); as Chairman; The Hon'ble Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla as Hon. Treasurer; and Dr. Socrates Noronha as Hon. Secretary.

It has been decided to have the Baby Week at Girgaum. In arriving at this decision the Organisers have borne in mind the facts that Parel has had the benefits of the Bombay Baby Week for three successive years and that the Girgaum area has therefore a special claim on it this year.

THE PROGRAMME.

As in the past, Baby Week will incorporate Health Week. All the exhibits which have attracted so much attention in the past and which did so much to spread a knowledge of the essentials of mother-craft and care of children will be available next year including the medical stalls comprising care of eyes, care of teeth, care of ear, nose and throat, correction of deformities, dangers of Venereal Diseases; the stalls of the Bombay Municipality and the Sanitary Association on Malaria, sanitary and insanitary tenements, vaccination, Tuberculosis and Milk; the exhibits of the Haffkine Institute on plague; snakes, guineaworm and rabies. The maternity section has been entrusted to the Cama and Municipal Hospitals and the Infant Welfare Society and will be divided into three distinct sections—Ante-natal, natal and post-natal. The Post-natal section will include special stalls on dietaries and preparation of infant food. A special stall is being added this year on Minor Ailments of Children.

In view of the heavy toll that tuberculosis takes on infant and adult life it is proposed to pay special attention to this subject. An interesting feature of the exhibition will be a new film specially prepared in Bombay dealing with the ravages of tuberculosis and including certain other topics which have a direct bearing on health such as age of consent, birth control etc. The scenario is being written by Mr. P. J. Marzban.

WORK OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

It will be remembered that the activities of the Baby Week do not end with the Week. A Standing Committee carries out the lessons of the Baby Week throughout the year by means of a series of small health exhibition, cinema shows, training of health volunteers, etc., in order to inculcate the principles of hygiene and sanitation among the more ignorant classes by carrying the message of health to their very doors. Excellent service has been done on these lines throughout the year. The Committee organised during the year about a dozen cinema shows of educational films for the benefit of different societies and associations of Bombay and also the general public. Three exhibitions were held at the Naigaum Chawls and one at the Wilson College. The Committee helped in the Kurla Baby Week, in the Bandra Baby Week and the Bhatia Health Exhibition held early this year. Classes for mothers on Maternity and Domestic Sanitation were organised at the Naigaum Chawls and a Health Volunteers' class is being conducted at Parel.


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## MISS MAYO FINDS SUPPORTER

### MADRAS NON-BRAHMAN'S VEHEMENT TALK

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The speech of Mr. Surendranath Arya, a member of the Non-Brahmin Party, supporting Miss Mayo's allegations against Indian womanhood, created some sensation at the National Social Conference, which is being held here under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of "The Indian Daily Mail," Bombay. Discussion took place on Sir Sankaran Nair's resolution, asserting emphatic adherence to the principles of civic equality between man and woman, and recommending the abolition of all inequalities in marriage laws and laws relating to adoption, and guardianship of children and inheritance of property.

Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer observed that even for getting one rupee for household expenses the Indian housewife had to cajole and flatter her husband after dinner. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advised women to take non-co-operation with their husbands if they wanted to gain equality.

MISS MAYO'S SUPPORTER

Mr. Surendranath Arya exclaimed "who is there who could say, after knowing the things our men have been doing, that what Miss Mayo wrote is not true" There was an uproar on this, the audience asking Mr. Arya to sit down. Mr. Arya, however, continued talking vehemently, supporting Miss Mayo's statements.—A.P.

## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 29TH.)

**(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).**

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to day is your birthday, you are a shrewd opportunist, a time-server, and, last but never least, woman-server. You have excellent tastes—not literary but itinerary, not artistic, but artful and arbitrary. You are expert in drawing gullible human flies in your web by offering inducements. "Have a drink, have a cigar", "Let's go to Green's and wet our dry tongues", and some such sweet alluring offers, are your stock in-trade: and undergoing the expense of a couple of rupees you will extort from the man or woman, so treated, the value of a couple of hundred rupees! But there will be many hard nuts to crack as some of them may even excel you in opportunism and selfishness. For instance, if Messrs. Pauperton and Stingihead call on you, during Yuletide for moving the toast of Christmas, you will feel "a bit dropt on, as the old gent at the cirkus remarked when the trapese lady fell on his lap"! You frequently indulge in interneeine war which will keep your family roost divided (as the scourge keeps divided communities, as we all know to our great cost). But you have the great knack of "samjaving" and winning over your life's partner after she temporarily "breaks off" social relations. Soon peace will be declared, and oh, the joys of reunion! Verily you firmly believe in the saying "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war"!

## SEA PLANES AT MANGALORE

MANGALORE, Dec. 27.

The four air force seaplanes, comprising the air force flight to Singapore and Australia, which left Bombay this morning, were sighted here at 1-5 p.m. They went round the city, and landed at 1-20 p.m. anchoring in the Netravati river. A large crowd of persons is viewing the seaplanes. The air force seaplanes covered the 450 miles from Bombay in exactly six hours. The Port Officer welcomed the members of the Flight immediately after the planes had alighted.—A.P.

## SUB-DY. COLLECTORS IN CONFERENCE

PATNA, Dec. 27.

The Sub-Deputy Collectors Conference held here resolved to form an association of Sub-Deputy Collectors. It also adopted a resolution praying for the amalgamation of the Subordinate Civil Service with the Provincial Service. The Minister for Local Self-Government was a distinguished visitor at the Conference.—A.P.

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

The Indian National Social Conference will be held under the auspices of the Liberal Federation of the Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.). A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. G. K. Devdhar as Chairman. All information as well as delegation forms and visitors' tickets will be obtained from the Secretary at the Servants of India Society or French Bridge, Bombay No. 7. The fee for Reception Committee is Rs. 2, while delegation fee is Re. 1 only. Visistors will be charged As. 8, while gallery tickets will be issueds free of charge. All interested in social reform are requested to join this Conference and to make it a success. The Hon'ble Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis Kt., the President of the C.P. Legislative Council will preside over the Conference.

## PRICE OF "HINDU HERALD"

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Under the caption "Revolution" the "Hindu Herald" announces reduction in the price to half anna. It is the only English exponent of Hindu interests and has as such made a marked success.

## STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

### PROTEST AGAINST BUTTER COMMITTEE

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

An emphatic protest against the Butter Committee was recorded by the States' Subjects Conference which declared that the interests of the subjects had been ignored by the appointment of such a committee.

The Conference favoured a federal constitution for India on the Canadian model with a central government and appointed a committee to co-operate with the other political bodies in the framing of the future constitution for India with a view to safeguard the interests of the States subjects.—A. P.


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INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY
148, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

# TRIUMPH OF NATIONAL WILL.

## "IDIAN SHALL LIVE A FREE NATION"

## NOTHING TO DO WITH SIMON SHOW

## INDIAN LIBERALS MILITANT

### MR. CHINTAMANI'S CHARGES

Having resumed its deliberations on Wednesday noon at the C. J. Public Hall, the National Liberal Federation proceeded to discuss several important resolutions on the agenda. The first in order and importance was the resolution regarding the boycott of the Statutory Commission and it ran as follows:—

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

(a) The National Liberal Federation is strongly of opinion that the official announcement made about the constitution of the Statutory Commission and the functions of the Committees of the Indian Legislatures is unacceptable as it flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country and that the Legislatures and Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form.

(b) That the Council of the Federation be authorised to take all necessary steps to give effect to this resolution.

SAD COMMENTARY ON BRITISH STATESMANSHIP.

Moving the boycott resolution Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer said after they had heard the illuminating presidential address delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it was hardly necessary to speak anything in support of that resolution. Criticising the reactionary attitude taken up by the Anglo-Indian newspapers in this country, the mover pointed out that even these newspapers were at one time of opinion that a purely Parliamentary Commission would be highly unwise and ill-advised. Sir Sivaswami then proceeded to discuss the arguments advanced by Lord Birkenhead in support of the Parliamentary Commission. There was nothing in the statute itself, he said, to forbid the appointment of a mixed commission. The argument that the framers of the Statute contemplated a purely Parliamentary Commission was quite untenable. It was utterly wrong to go behind the Statute and consider what was in the minds of the framers. The speaker then quoted a high legal authority in England, an ex-Lord Chancellor who had said that the person worst fitted to interpret a Statute was the framer of that statute because he would try to impose upon that statute what rankled in his own mind. The speaker then adverted to the arguments of expediency. He brushed aside the argument of a possibility of too many dissentient reports by saying that an argument of that kind was a poor commentary on British statesmanship. He was surprised that such a poor opinion about Indians should be expressed by such a distinguished statesman as Lord Birkenhead Proceeding, Sir Sivaswamy made it absolutely clear that in refusing to co-operate with the Commission, the Liberals did not intend to launch upon the ill-advised programme of Non-Co-operation. Their attitude was far from any tinge of non-co-operation. That attitude, he added, would be inconsistent with the Liberal creed. What they meant by passing that resolution was that they should not co-operate with the Commission in any form and at any stage. He did not favour the suggestion, he said, that the members of Legislatures should be asked to resign That was, in his opinion, a useless and barren policy which if adopted would lead to disaster.

RESPONSIBILITY WITH GOVERNMENT.

In a vigorous speech, Sir Moropant Joshi seconded the resolution. The Liberals had to justify to the world, the speaker went on to say, why they were opposed to the Commission and why in practice they were boycotting the Commission though in the resolution they did not use that word. He was glad that his Liberal colleagues had made a resolve that they had nothing to do with the Commission. He did not mind whether that attitude was called by the word boycott or by any other word. It was suggested by several Anglo-Indian newspapers that the Liberals would be held responsible for the disastrous consequences that would follow the boycott of the Commission. Sir Moropant Joshi wanted to make it clear that for anything that might happen in the country, the sole responsibility would be on the Government and Government alone. (Hear, hear). Liberals were justified in the attitude they had taken. Continuing, the speaker avowed that Liberals were always willing to come to any honourable compromise with the Government in political matters. They were even willing to grant that circumstanced as they were they were not the sole judges of their political future. They were willing to co-operate with England on that understanding. It was the conviction of Sir Moropant that if the Liberals were inveigled into coming to a compromise in regard to the national crisis with which they were confronted i.e. in the matter of the acceptance of the Simon Commission, they would be surrendering the best principles to which they had clung all along. (Applause). There was hardly anything in the Commission as it was constituted which was a bid for any honourable compromise. It was said, proceeded Sir Moropant, that the boycott would not be effective. He did not understand that attitude at all. What is expected as the fruit of their labours was that a large number of intelligentsia of the country who counted in matters political would refuse to have any thing to do with the Commission. It was immaterial to him if some people placed their personal or communal considerations above the interests of their country. The speaker then appealed to the delegates to carry that resolution unanimously.

WHY LIBERALS DON'T COUNT.

The speech which Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai made in support of the resolution was, indeed, a model of clear thinking and close reasoning. So much they had read and said, he continued, over the question of the Statutory Commission that he considered it a boredom to inflict any speech upon them. His apology for standing before them lay in his belief that so long as there was any man or woman in the country whom they had not been able to convince as to the justice of their position, he did not mind the boredom that he would be inflicting upon the audience by speaking on that proposition. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai spoke the mind of many a Liberal when he asked the delegates to consider in a calmer mood the reasons why the Liberal Federation—a political party possessing great ability, experience and prestige—did not count with the country. That, he said, was a vital issue of the Liberal Federation. The speaker then proceeded to examine the reasons of policy and principle in regard to the Simon Commission. Commenting on India's political demand, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai observed that the weakest spot, according to him, of their demand was the absence of a claim to higher offices in army and navy. They had asked more posts in civil service but they had never claimed a greater hand in matters of army and navy. Proceeding, the speaker asserted that Liberals would at no time in future be a voluntary party for the abdication of any national principle. Referring to the discussions in the country, the speaker emphasized his hope that so far as the boycott of the Commission was concerned, there would be in India one party and one alone and that would be a party of Indian people determined to do their will. He was sure that they would not stint any effort and sacrifice to see that their cause ultimately triumphed. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai concluded: Show to Britain that you are not incapable of being united on a national cause of this nature and importance." (Loud applause).

TO MEET A COMMON FOE.

Pandit Hardayanath Kunzru, supporting the boycott resolution, exploded the bogey of a unanimous report. He knew full well with what scant courtesy the unanimous reports were treated by the British Government on former occasions. Indians had sufficient patriotism, proceeded the Pandit, to unite to meet a common foe. There was no reason to harbour any apprehensions regarding the unanimity of opinion in the country. They had, in his opinion, far greater unanimity than that they had hoped for. It was a matter for extreme gratification that every day their forces were increasing. He was certain that by the time the Commission came to this country, it would be confronted by the determined will of a united India. (Applause).

The resolution was further supported by Rao Bahadur K. G. Damale (Berar), Babu Bhagvati Saran Singh (Behar), Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat), Mr. M. B. Marathe (Belgaum), Rao Krishna Pal Singh of Aragadh (U.P.) and N. B. Karnekar (Non-Brahmin).

ONLY THE FIRST STEP.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, in his bright and vigorous speech in support of the resolution, referred to the statements made by late Mr. Montague at the time of the inauguration of the Reforms. Mr. Montagu knew more than anybody else that the Reforms were a measure full of defects and imperfections, but it was his conviction that that measure was intended to be the first step towards a system of full responsible Government in India. It was in pursuance of that conviction that a provision was made in the Government of India Act that after the expiry of ten years a Commission would be appointed to enquire into the working of the Act and propose a further measure of advance. Proceeding Mr. Chintamani said that considered in the light of the statements of Mr. Montague, they would realize the enormity of the offence which British Government were committing against the self-respect of Indian nation. Having disregarded, nay even flouted, the public opinion in India so callously and insistently for the last so many years, the Government of Great Britain had now come forward with a plea that they owed a duty to Indian people. Mr. Chintamani said he would not have bothered himself and others about the Simon Commission if that Commission was entrusted with a task of ordinary importance. Reminding the delegates of the preamble of the Government of India Act, the speaker brought home to them how far-reaching were going to be the consequences of the deliberations of the Commission.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Chintamani was very indignant at the way Indian public opinion was flouted by the Brtish Government. He continued: "I charge the Viceroy, the Governor of every Province and the Secretary of State for India with a deliberate, insistent and contemptuous disregard of public opinion in this country and a systematic refusal to co-operate with Indian public opinion. (Applause). I charge the British Government that they have shown themselves absolutely incapable of any sense of responsibility in dealing with affairs of vital importance to India. (Loud Applause)."

LORD SINHA'S PLEA.

Mr. Chintamani then very ably analysed the position of Indians in regard to the Simon Commission. The whole show, he said, was bound to be a case in which Indians were accused and Englishmen were complainants. Now that was not a position which any Indian with any sense of self-respect could tolerate. Even an apologist of the Commission like Sir Mohamad Shafi was not able to show how the exclusion of Indians from the Commission was in any way justifiable. The speaker then adverted to the advice which Lord Sinha is reported to have given to the Liberals. Lord Sinha had asked them not to forget Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir Surendranath Banerjee before embarking on a policy of boycott of the Commission, which, in his opinion, would lead to disastrous consequences. He was rather doubtful whether Lord Sinha would have disapproved that policy had he been in their midst. What had Mr. Gokhale taught them? Speaking in the Benares Congress, Mr. Gokhale had denied, in no hesitating terms, that boycott was unconstitutional. Mr. Gokhale was for constitutional agitation, not barring the boycott if it was necessary. In the opinion of Mr. Chintamani, there was nothing so masculine, so vigorous and so patriotic as the constitutional agitation with all that that expression meant and counted. Now about Sir Surendranath Banerjee. How many boycotts had he sponsored and administered in the partition movement? The whole life of Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji was a sermon upon sacrifice, courage and radicalism without any adjectives. It could be seen, therefore, that there was no force in Lord Sinha's plea. (Applause).

TO CONFIRM THE STATUS QUO.

Mr. Chintamani said he would like to ask the apologists of the Commission if they were really convinced that the Commission would accelerate the constitutional progress. He could say with confidence that the object of the Commission was, not to advance any constitutional progress but to confirm the status quo. He did not expect a particle of progress coming out of the labours of the Commission which was bound to result in definite mischief. There would be a serious harm done to India if people went before the Commission and gave evidence. The Commission in that case would be justified in saying that all parties representing all interests appeared before them with their cases. If on the other hand they washed their hands clean of this Commission and continue their fight for Swaraj, the Commission would be deprived of that moral authority which they (People) would be surrendering to them if they chose to go before the Commission. (Applause).

REMEMBER IRELAND.

The talk of unity, continued Mr. Chintamani, was a hollow talk which was not seriously meant. He asked Lord Birkenhead to remember the example of Ireland. Was Ireland united, friendly and peaceful when Irish people won their freedom? Was the present condition in India worse than the condition in Ireland in the days of her political struggle? Concluding Mr. Chintamani said: "We have irremovable and invincible faith in us that notwithstanding all present difficulties and discouragement, India lives, will live and shall ever continue to live (Applause) not as a heipless dependency of arrogant England but as a free nation giving her best to the service of humanity. (Continued appalause). Let Britain understand that Indian Liberals are as ready as any other political organisation to do everything in their power to sustain the honour of their country. What will it profit a mas if he gains the whole World and loses his soul"? (Applause).

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The boycott resolution was then put to vote and unanimously carried amidst loudest acclamation.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES.

Sir Pheroze C. Sethna then moved the following resolution:—

"The National Liveral Feration of India strongly urges that Indian representation on the League of Nations and other International or Iuperial Conferences should be by a delegation predominantly Indian in its composition and led by an Indian."

Sir Pheroz Sethna in the course of his speech traced the history of the demand embodied in the resolution. He characterised Government's attitude on the points as seeming sweet but actually discouraging. Government professed lip sympathy and took no favourable action that the speaker moved in 1924. He therefore again moved the same resolution in 1926 when the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das promised to make only an announcement without making attempt to meet the speaker's arguments. But in 1927, the personnel of the League delegation was found to consist of safe men and as such disappointing to Nationalist public opinion. Government's announcement on that occasion dealt with the following three points. First that the Agenda of the Assembly of the League of Nations includes matters relating to Foreign Policy and International Relations. Secondly, that the British Member alone can appreciate the guiding principles of the Foreign Policy of His Majesty's Government and thirdly it was the British Member alone and not an Indian who can carry out the responsibility of the Secretary of State in this regard.

HOLLOW ARGUMENTS.

Continuing Sir Phiroz said that this made him to move the same resolution for the third time which he did in March 1927 and effectively met Government's arguments, which to his mind were absolutely hollow. In his opinion it was questionable whether the League of Nations had justified its existence or not. But, it is because India is an original member of that body and also because India contributes a very handsome amount towards its upkeep that it is very necessary that our representatives should be all or almost all Indians and more than anything else that the Leader himself must be an Indian.

Concluding Sir Phiroze said, it was also urged by Government that under existing conditions perhaps an Indian Leader would put forward views which would not be identically those of the Government of India. Surely, this contingency could be safeguarded against by previous consultation with the leader to be appointed. In fact, any leader whether Indian or European may have his own personal views but if he went as the representative of Government he would be expected to put forward no other than the views held by the Government of India. This, therefore, was an empty excuse.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

A resolution recording the Federation's sense of sorrow at the premature deaths of Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit of Nagpur, Mr. V. K. Mainkar of Sangli and Messrs. C. S. Devle and J. B. Den of the Servants of India Society was moved from the chair and carried, all standing on their legs in reverence to the departed.

In a few words, Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded the resolution which on being put to vote was unanimously carried.

The following resolutions were also carried.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

The Federation resolves that a Committee of the undermentioned persons, with power to add to their number, be constituted in order to formulate, as far as may be, in co-operation with similar Committees of other political organisations in the country, a scheme of constitutional advance towards Swaraj, and that the Committee do submit its report to the Council of the Federation as early as practicable.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (Chairman), Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Moropant Joshi, Babu Jotindra Nath Basu, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma, Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Mr. Mama Subedar, Pandit Hardaya Nath Gunzru (Secretary).

IMPROVEMENT OF MASSES.

(1) The Federatios affirms its conviction that the condition of the masses in India is deplorable owing to their poverty, low physical stamina and lack of education.

(2) The Federation strongly urges upon the Government and the people of India the urgent need for initiating immediate and suitable measures for the improvement of their moral, materia[illegible]ical condition and for this purpose strongly recommends, (a) the provision of free and compulsory education among boys and girls alike (b) the development of agriculture, (c) the expansion of the co-operative movement and other schemes for debt-redemption, (d) the initiation of schemes for rural re-construction, (e) the improvement of village sanitation by systematic propaganda for spreading the knowledge of the laws of health, (f) and by introduction of organisations like the village-panchayats.

The Federation meets again at noon to-day.

# "STING IN THE CHARGE"

## HARVEY NARIMAN CASE

### MR. VELINKER'S DETERMINING POINTS

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Counsel for the prosecution in the Harvey-Nariman Case resuming his address to the Court on Wednesday dilated on the second charge against Mr. Nariman. He said the charge could be divided into twenty-six statements of facts, out of which he submitted fourteen were entirely false. The statement that the Superintending Engineer changed the 5|8 in. into 7|8 in. and that the first consignment of bars to the value of Rs. 3 lakhs was purely wasted, were entirely false as the figure 5 was never changed into 7 as out of the consignment of 80,000 bars about 46,000 bars were actually used up in work and only the remaining bars were deposited as surplus.

MR. NARIMAN'S INFERENCE.

The statement that 5|8 in. were required but 7|8 in. were ordered was only Mr. Nariman's contention or inference. The prosecution was still doubtful on that point and was not still sure as to whether 5|8 in. or 7|8 in. bars were actually required. If the statement that "these surplus stores were ordered in order that some manufacturers might make some earnings out of it" was a statement of fact, then Mr. Velinker submitted that the statement was false. If on the other hand it was only an inference of Mr. Nariman, then it was not justifiable and not drawn in 'good faith'. That the altered indent was sent to the Home manufacturers by the Superintending Engineer had also been proved to be untrue. That the indent was altered with an ulterior motive was equally false and unjustifiable.

EFFECT OF STATEMENT.

Further Mr. Velinker submitted that the impression in the mind of any reader, who read this statement would be that the superior of the Executive Engineer, namely, the Superintending Engineer, knowing that 7|8 in. bars were not required and that 5|8 in. were required, altered the 6 into 7 and sent the indent to a home manufacturer who presumably was in league with him in order that the manufacturer might benefit and incidentally he himself (S.E.) might derive a secret commission from him.

Construed in that light, it was an imputation against the complainant which lowered his character in respect of his calling as well as his moral character. The points that arose for determination on this charge were 1. Did Mr. Nariman make or publish these imputations concerning Mr. Harvey? 2. Are they defamatory and if so are they protected under any of the exceptions under the relevent section?

CHANGE IN FIRST THEORY.

Arguing on these two issues. Mr. Velinker contended, that it was perfectly clear that Mr. Nariman believed when he made these statements and he maintained even now as did Mr. Harvey himself on April 9, 1927, when he discovered certain documents, that 5|8 in. bars were required but 7|8 in. were ordered. It was equally true that since discovery of those documents Mr. Harvey had very candidly stated that there was ground or reason to change his first theory. From the point of view of the prosecution the gravamen of the charge was that Mr. Harvey deliberately altered the figure 5 into 7 knowing that 7|8 in. bars were not required with the ulterior motive that he might draw an illicit gain. In other words, the sting in the charge was that Mr. Harvey who drew a large salary and held high office instead of looking after the interests of the Department, looked after the interests of his own friends, the home manufacturers with a view to line his own purse.

NECESSITIES OF HEAVY PROGRAMME.

The programme of the Housing District for a period of 8 years from 1921-1929, originally consisted of the constructions of 625 chawls or 50,000 tenements. This was both an intensive and a vast programme and the one objective of the officers who were concerned with this scheme, including Mr. Harvey, was to get on with the work and finish it as early as possible. To carry this programme through successfully a good deal of prudence and forethought were required and it was necessary often to place large forward orders for bars and other materials in order that sufficient stock might be at hand in time of contingencies Though Mr. Harvey did not get any technical sanction for such orders, he had obtained the general administrative sanction for the whole scheme of 50,000 tenements Out of this programme of 625 chawls only 207 chawls were completed and the balance of the programme was curtailed. Mr. Velinker declared that if the whole programme had been carried out, not only all the bars that had been ordered would have been used up but an additional 12 or 14 thousand tons of bars would have been required.

NATURE OF HAMID'S REPLIES.

Proceeding counsel said that evidence for the prosecution was led on the basis that 5|8 in. was the correct size and that on account of somebody's mistake 7|8 in. got to be put in. Mr. Harvey was not still in a position to say whether 5|8 in. or 7|8 in. or both were being used.

Magistrate: But against your uncertain statement there is the positive statement on oath of Mr. Hamid that 5|8 in bars were used. Why should I not accept it?

Mr. Velinker: From his behaviour in the witness box, you will see how cautious Mr. Hamid was and what sort of non-committal answers he gave. He did not want to be bound down in any way and his whole point in the cross-examination was not to admit anything that would reflect carelessness, negligence, inefficiency etc. on himself In other words he did not want to say one word which would implicate him and bring to light his incompetency, inefficiency negligence or general unfitness for the job he hold.

NON-COMMITAL ANSWERS.

And this man who had been put down as a witness for the prosecution, continued Mr. Velinker, had not denied having written the slip containing the size 7|8 inplus 19 ft. to Mr. Harvey. He had only given a non-committal answer that he did not remember anything. And that slip had unfortunately disappeared from Mr. Harvey's files. But still another bit of evidence was in the possession of the prosecution to show that it was Mr. Hamid who gave the size as 7|8 in. to Mr. Harvey. And Mr. Harvey's evidence on this point had been corroborated in the main by Mr. Palnitkar, the Office Superintendent of Mr. Harvey. The defence had argued that such a slip did not exist at all. And it was for the court to decide whether according to the sworn testimony of Mr. Harvey and other witnesses, such a slip existed or not and Mr. Velinker hoped that the Court would not come to the unfortunate conclusion that the slip did not exist and consequently Mr. Harvey had perjured himself in the witness-box.

MR. NARIMAN'S LANGUAGE.

Mr. Velinker continuing, argued that the language used by Mr. Nariman implied that Mr. Harvey dishonestly scored out the figure 5 and inserted 7 in its place. He had adhered to such a gross libel which was bound to ruin the career of an administrative officer. The mistake should have been admitted and an apology tendered and Mr. Nariman's failure to do so was such that his defence of good faith had received a rude shock. In October 1924 no dishonesty or corruption was imputed to the Superintending Engineer and Mr. Nariman's aim and object then was to find out whether any action was taken against that officer for intentionally ordering out unserviceable goods. The imputation of corruption and dishonesty was a later development.

At this stage the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

## COL. C. P. CHAMBERS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The death is reported of nonagenarian Colonel Charles Patton Chambers who served through the Indian mutiny. He was in the siege of Agra and in the second battle of Agra.—Reuter.

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

THURSDAY DECEMBER 29, 1927.


## NATION-WIDE BOYCOTT.

The Indian National Congress, the National Liberal Federation and the All-India Khilafat League have all passed strong resolutions boycotting the Simon Commission completely, unconditionally and without any reservations. And at each conference, the resolution was passed unanimously or almost unanimously. In these circumstances, the passing of a similar resolution by the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta is a foregone conclusion. A few reactionaries among the Muslims of Lahore may get up a show of dissent but by not going to Calcutta to place their case before their accredited leaders, they only put themselves out of court. That they form but an infinitesimal section is proved again and again, and only the other day at a public meeting of the Muslims of Lahore under the presidentship of Maulana Qadir Kasuri a boycott resolution was passed unanimously. It is, therefore, unthinkable that the entire community will stultify itself by playing into hands of these reactionaries. Before the week is out, the Muslim League will have joined the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the Khilafat League in the national boycott of the Commission. Mr. Jinnah is already at Calcutta and may be trusted to safeguard the interests of the Muslims and the country against all threats and manoeuvres.

So far as the boycott proper is concerned, the resolutions mentioned above differ only in length and language but in substance they are the same. Both the Congress and the Liberal Federation take their stand on India's right of self-determination and both call upon the country and the Legislatures in particular to have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form. Let those who will, like the "Times of India" make a difference between those who use the word "boycott" and those who paraphrase it. The country will be satisfied with the substance by whatever name it is called. The Congress resolution specifies certain things which should be done and others which should not be done to complete the boycott. But we think all these positive and negative mandates are included in the brief but comprehensive formula of the Liberals that "the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form." The Congress insists upon vigorous propaganda including public meetings and other mass demonstrations to organise public opinion. But it would be gratuitous to suppose that the Liberals who have already held huge mass meetings and otherwise carried on propaganda will go to sleep after passing the boycott resolution. As a matter of fact they have appointed a special committee to give full effect to the boycott resolution. We have not the least doubt that they will co-operate with all other parties in making the boycott effective. It is specially to be noticed that neither resolution makes the boycott conditional upon this or that procedure being allowed to the Committees of the Legislature. The Congress, the Federation and the Khilafat League have seen through the fraud of the committees and they have no illusions about Sir John Simon converting the Committees into a People's Commission with equal powers with the Parliamentary Commission. Capital is sought to be made by the "Times of India" of the statement of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, that "if fresh proposals or modifications are made, we are prepared to consider them with an open mind." But there is nothing in the statement to justify the mischievous suggestion of the "Times of India." The Liberals stand for "the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country." If at any time this right is fully conceded by fresh proposals, many besides Sir Chimanlal would consider them with an open mind. And an open mind is always free to accept or reject. Disagreeing with the few who suggest a conditional boycott or its postponement, the view which Sir Chimanlal and other Liberals evidently take is "The boycott must be now and must be unconditional. If at any time there should be fresh proposals, each will be considered on its own merits when it happens to be made and each will be analysed, accepted or rejected."

The Congress has not been satisfied with a mere boycott as a response to Lord Birkenhead's challenge. The boycott resolution contains the following clause: "This Congress also calls upon the non-official members of the legislatures not to attend the meetings except for the purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant or for the purpose of making the boycott effective and successful or for the purpose of throwing out a ministry or for opposing any measure which in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress is detrimental to the interests of India." When a few years ago Mahatma Gandhi and thousands of others were incarcerated, the people had a poignant grievance but many Congressmen then felt that by going to the Councils they could do some positive good there by moving or supporting good measures to support constructive work outside the Councils and by preventing mischievous measures inimical to the true interests of the nation. It is now thought according to the above clause, that it is not worthwhile staying in the Councils to support good measures. If the Councillors carry on constructive work intensively outside the Councils, many would welcome the change in the policy. As regards attending the Councils for the purposes specified, the attendance may have to be fairly frequent and the occasions for attendance or non-attendance cannot be easily anticipated by a body like the Working Committee which meets only occasionally. It would have been more convenient if the occasions of non-attendance were to be decided by the Congressmen in the Councils. It is however open to the Working Committee to delegate to them a good measure of their discretionary power. It is also something that the whole of the boycott resolution is acceptable to leaders of great influence and experience like Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Besant. This fact should go [illegible] way in enabling Congress [illegible] work in unison with the non-Co[illegible]n the Councils. A united sta[illegible] Councils or outside them is wh[illegible] essential and we trust Congressmen will aim at such a stand at every stage and in every sphere.

### PROBLEMS OF CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

In the course of a recent interview with a press representative, Dr. Harold Mann is reported to have observed that the problem of agricultural improvement in the Deccan was primarily a problem of filling empty stomachs, a pertinent observation which partially accounts for the very gloomy picture of the co-operative credit movement in the Deccan as portrayed by Mr. G. I. S. Collins, the late Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in his annual survey of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. If Mr. Collins had appreciated the significance of the agrarian position as summarized by his colleague in the Department of Agriculture he would hardly have asserted that the average Deccan cultivator has not yet passed the stage at which he regards the Co-operative Society merely as an alternative Sowkar. In the dry tracts of the Deccan —and these, according to official records, constitute one of the worst famine zones in the whole of India—agriculturists find it increasingly difficult to subsist on the land, and in the absence of local subsidiary occupations or other channels of local employment are being turned into migratory hordes of labourers. How can a peasantry so impoverished and so hard pressed by nature constitute, in a decade or two, the backbone of a movement that makes large demands on the loyalty of its adherents? And beyond providing some cheap credit what has the co-operative movement done for the agricultural population of the Deccan that it should claim to judge.

One may admit that the situation in the canal areas of the Deccan is considerably better from the point of view of increased productive capacity. But agricultural production in tracts irrigated by the Deccan canals is conducted more or less on a commercial scale. And the sugar-cane industry is now passing through a most serious crisis as a result of the heavy falls that have occurred in the prices both of sugar and gul. Mr. Collins notes that the position began to deteriorate since 1923-24 when prices first fell and the cane-growers have not yet been able to adjust their business to the new economic level and the process may take sometime to complete. This position was or should have been clear to Government since 1924-25 when prominent mention of it was made in the Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture; and yet the only action which they have taken to deal with the crisis is to announce their intention of increasing the water rate! Water logging and salt efflorescence are evils, which were observed years ago and all that Government have done so far is to entertain a costly establishment to experiment on schemes of drainage while years roll by and land gets more and more deteriorated. It may be that co-operative credit has not been too successful in the canal areas of the Deccan and the system stands in need of improvement, but it is hardly fair on the part of Government to lay all the blame on the co-operative machinery on the personnel that works it, when Government have been hopelessly inactive these last three or four years. When a similar agricultural crisis overtook some tracts in the United States of America their Government devised plans for meeting the situation instead of blaming the population as critics official and unofficial are apt to do in India.

There is one other part of this interesting report, on which co-operators will join issue with Mr. Collins. In the course of his remarks on the work of the Provincial Co-operative Institute. Mr. Collins observes that the Institute is the weakest element in the co-operative movement; on the contrary there are several workers who hold that it is the continuance of official control and the refusal to transfer functions to institutions within the movement that are really responsible for the weakness of the non-official organization to which Mr. Collins refers. In its desire to decentralize and to build up strong local institutes enjoying initiative and control over local collections the constitution of the Institute was democratized two years ago and the bulk of the revenues were assigned to their district institutes for local activities. This policy did certainly involve the curtailment of the activities of the central organization in Bombay and resulted in the abolition of the post of a full-time qualified Secretary. But what has been thus lost is made up by increased expenditure, propaganda and training through the local organizations, and this change of policy is hence all to the advantage of the movement as a whole. It may be that the original arrangements under which activities were centralized at the headquarters enabled questions of policy and development being studied with care and attention, but so long as the views expressed as a result of these studies and investigations were in no sense binding on the Co-operative Department the advantage was merely an academic one. The Institute in the long run stands to benefit by sacrificing this problematical advantage to the insistent calls for development and education which are being made by the districts, for unless the districts organizations grow in strength and local influence, the Institute will hardly count as a vital force in the co-operative movement of this Presidency.

# THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND THE RESERVE BANK.

## SEPARATE DAY FOR DISCUSSION

(BY P. A. WADIA AND G. N. JOSHI)

We have been given to understand that a special day will be set apart for the discussion of the Reserve Bank question in the Sessions of the Economic Conference to be held at Lucknow. The agenda for the sittings and the subjects suggested for discussion did not make any provision for the consideration of currency or banking problems; the arrangement for setting apart a special day has been evidently suggested at a late hour, possibly for the purpose of crystallising expert opinion in favour of the Reserve Bank idea and giving the blessings of the Conference to a measure which for good or for evil is to become a settled fact within the next four or five months. The Economic Conference is mostly attended by Professors of Economics many of whom are Government servants or belong to some of the semi-officialised Universities whose personal opinions are often dominated by the fear of official disfavour. Sir Basil Blackett is not far from Lucknow and it would not be a matter of surprise to learn that the Finance Member was so anxious to hear the views of the Conference on this vital question as to come to Lucknow to attend the Conference. Who does not admire the ability and resourcefulness of our Finance Member, and who can better admire his genius than a body of economists gathered in Conference from all parts of the country? and one of the products of his genius is the Reserve Bank Bill, and shall the Conference cast doubts upon a measure of this kind?.

**OBSCURING THE REAL ISSUE.**

We have no desire to influence the deliberations of a body of experts; but we do feel that, in a place like Lucknow, so close to Delhi, amongst economists who have human desires and instincts---are there not tariff boards, and taxation committees and banking committees where economists have an obvious place?---there is a danger that the real issue underlying the proposal for a Reserve Bank may be lost sight of in a chorus of approval for an institution which is to organise and control currency and credit, and bring order and method where hitherto there was chaos and lack of a social purpose. India, like every other country in the world, needs a well organised money market dominated by a central institution for stabilising the money market which would use the country's resources for the fostering of its agriculture and its industries, for the growth of its trade and for the diffusion of well-being among the masses by increased production. For the achievement of this object a Reserve Bank with the privilege of note issue and with the resources of the country at its disposal is an indispensable institution. But the value of such an institution in the economic life of nations pre-supposes free political life. It is founded on certain assumptions which are not discussed in autonomous countries but which have to be carefully considered and kept in mind in cases like that of India, where the rulers represent interests which are not always identical with the interests of the ruled, where the ruled are voiceless masses whose vocal leaders are mostly ignorant of the complexities of modern finance. The monetary system of every country aims primarily at securing relative stability of prices and an organised money market with a Reserve Bank at the top. It primarily aims at an adequate supply of money and credit instruments according to the varying needs of the people from time to time.

**OLD TRADITIONS.**

If the Reserve Bank proposed is going to fulfil these functions no friend of this country can consistently refuse to lend support to the Bill that is pending consideration. But let us look at the traditions which the Reserve Bank will inherit from the Government of India and the Finance Department and at the conditions under which it will do its work. The main objective of the currency policy pursued by the Government of India from 1893 has been to maintain primarily fixity of foreign exchanges and not so much to secure stability in price level. Our monetary organisation for the last thirty years has been directed by a purpose which has led to a fluctuating price level, to the starvation at times of our currency needs, to the frittering away of our gold resources, and to the obstruction of our economic development. If there was any doubt about this matter that doubt was finally dispelled by Sir Basil Blackett himself in a speech in December 1926 before the European Association at Cawnpore. Speaking about the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission he observed they "are many" "but they can be summed up under one head—stability of exchange. The Commission recommended first that stability of exchange value shall be restored to the rupee, second that the continuance of stability of exchange shall be assured by the setting up by statute of machinery for the automatic maintenance of parity exchange and third that a single authority shall be created to unify the control of the machinery for keeping exchange stable. First, second and last stability of exchange is the key-note of their recommendations."

**THE SINGLE AUTHORITY.**

The single authority which is to unify the control of the machinery for keeping foreign exchange stable is the Reserve Bank now contemplated---it is to be brought into existence not for the purpose of centralising and organising our monetary resources for the development of our economic life, but for carrying on currency manipulations for maintaining fixity of exchange, even though

(Continued on page 10.)

# NO RIGHT TO DICTATE TO INDIA.

## MR. BRAILSFORD'S WARNING TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

In the course of an article on the Simon Commission in the "New Leader", Mr. Brailsford writes:—

What is controversial is a moral, not a formal matter. How far does India's will (if she has a general will) count with us, and with Parliament, in deciding her future? In plain words, do we recognise for India any right of self-determination? That issue, it seems to me, we have evaded, by confusing it with the formal and legal responsibility of Parliament. Let us at least strive to think clearly about this all-important issue of self-determination. Personally, I think the doctrine has often been stated very rashly, alike by President Wilson, by the Russian, and by our own and other Socialist parties. No nation can have an absolute right to take decisions without regard to the common good of the whole human family, or even without regard to the interests of another nation or Empire, with which it has been associated. But equally no Empire has the right to dictate. But it was exactly this right to dictate which Lord Birkenhead claimed, when he described us as he trustee who must decide how far his ward is to be trusted with any measure of self-government. The Socialist answer should have rung out, sharp and clear, to that challenge. We are not disinterested trustees. We took India for purposes of trade. The most imperious considerations of power, prestige and material interest influence us to retain it and to prolong our direct rule. When we claim to be God's Englishmen we assume that we are superior to these motives of self interest. No "jury" (as Lord Birkenhead called it) of average Englishmen can judge this matter impartially. That is the basis of the case for giving at least equal status and weight to an Indian report which embodies India's will.

We may dismiss briefly the argument that the formal, or even the moral responsibility of Parliament forbade an extra-Parliamentary Commission. Parliament is always responsible. Does that preclude it from calling in extra-Parliamentary advice? It is responsible for the British coal-mines. But it did not lessen its own ultimate responsibility when it appointed the Samuel Commission (which included no Members of Parliament) to report to it. Its reponsibility will come into play when it has to pass a new Government of India Act. It can keep that responsibility intact whomever it may invite to advise it or report to it.

(Continued on page 10.)

## Notes of the Day.

**Silly.**

The definition of its goal by the Indian National Congress at Madras which to many veterans of the Congress is Dominion Status explained in clearer terms has been a red rag to Anglo-Indian journals of yellow hue. The Congress has turned Bolshevik, shrieked "the Evening News of India" when it noticed that the resolution declaring for complete independence was passed. Now the very word "Comrade" in Congress speeches has evidently got on its brain. In one vulgar sweep of comprehensive contempt for Congressmen it traduces the Congress decisions at Madras as intended to produce anarchy and chaos and "to facilitate the arrival of the foreign invader". This is merely silly. Indians have no need to learn to wear other people's political clothes, whether Bolshevik or of any other kind. They have intelligence enough to work out, if only allowed to, a system of Government best suited to their needs. Our evening contemporary is perhaps unpleasantly surprised to find that Hindu and Muslim leaders can arrive at an agreement, and the surprise makes it even more than usually generous this time with the abuse it has in store for Indian nationalism and its bold and vigorous policy.

**No Ill-Will.**

In a feeling message to the Congress from his sick bed Mr. Fenner Brockway exhorts Indians that "at this moment of political tension between Britain and India" they must make an effort "to refrain from exaggerating the antagonism". Mr. Brockway can rest assured that Indians are the last people to exaggerate antagonisms. The significant remark by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the very outset of his speech in the Subjects Committee proposing his resolution for a clearer definition of the Congress goal that no ill-will was meant by Indians against Englishmen, indicates a sentiment almost universally shared in India. The British and their political follies are looked upon with amused contempt by a charitably minded people with centuries of practice in the art of live and let live behind them. With that contempt is mingled regretful resentment that a people so well-known for their practical good sense should fail to exercise it in their relations with India.

**Overseas Indians.**

There will be considerable satisfaction amongst our countrymen in South Africa and in Keyna, in fact amongst Indians overseas all over the world that the Indian National Congress has now taken up their case with enthusiasm. They have been pleading for long that better attention be paid by the premier national organisation in India to their grievances A body like the Congress can only protest and protest but the protest has a great educative value. The resolution drafted by Mahatma Gandhi which was moved by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and unanimously accepted by the Congress at Madras referred specifically to encroachment on Indian rights regarding employment in South Africa, and protested against the unsatisfactory personnel of the East African Commission. We hope the passing of this resolution will be of great encouragement to our countrymen overseas.

**Exploiting Discontent.**

What Mr. G. A. Gavai, a nominated member of the C. P. Legislative Council has done for the "Depressed" classes we do not know but he is not slow to exploit the legitimate discontent among these classes. Happening, more by accident than by choice, to preside over the All-India Adi Hindu Conference, he is reported to have said that it is only the British Government that has given them an opportunity of improving themselves. But at the same time he complains that "there is not a single village in India where one (of the Depressed classes) can use public wells openly". The statement is not true but assuming it is, the blame is most on the Government who can and ought to throw open all public wells to the whole public. It is Government alone who can enforce their order. Mr. Gavai asked the Depressed classes to claim special representation in the Councils and Local Bodies and greater educational facilities. These are legitimate claims so long as the representation sought is by election and not by nomination. A nominated member often works for those who nominate him rather than for the class he is supposed to represent.

# FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ LAID.

## NEW ERA OF PEACE & GOODWILL.

(From Our Special Representative.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress grappled with the Hindu-Muslim problem during the memorable all-night sitting on Tuesday, and passed a resolution which gives a clear lead to the country. For two days past, pourparlers had been going on between prominent leaders of the Congress and Hindu Mahasabha, and on the cow and music question at least an understanding arrived at which was acceptable to all who participated in the negotiations in which Mahatma Gandhi took the leading part. The resolution on this subject was considerable modification of the Calcutta Resolution, but as Pandit Malaviya pointed out, it was an important step towards creating a better atmosphere.

The Muslim proposals regarding joint electorates evoked much discussion and debate, but it was clear that the majority of the members were determined to give a generous response to those proposals in order to secure a united front to the bureaucracy. Pandit Malaviya, who moved three amendments, was anxious to emphasise that he was in substantial agreement with the proposals, all that he wanted being a change in phraseology and the expression of grounds for the acceptance of the proposals. Mr. Aney made a vigorous speech, but the most effective speeches were delivered by Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar, Satyamurti, Swami Govindanand, and Pandit Pant Vallabh, leader of the Swaraj Party in the United Provinces. Pandit Pant Vallabh's speech created a great impression by its earnestnes and cogency of argument and Mr. Satyamurti's for its eloquence, but Mr. Srinivas Iyengar surpassed himself in persuasiveness and when he summed up the debate, it was clear that the cause of Hindu-Muslim problem had been won. The issue was never in doubt and the consideration which mainly influenced the Subjects Committee in arriving at its decision was the eagerness to help the Nationalist Muslim leaders like Messrs. Jinnah, Ansari, the Ali Brothers and others in the manly and patriotic fight they are putting up against forces of reaction.

The split in the Muslim League has created profound impression in the Congress circles and Congressmen realise that Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues have made unforgettable contribution to the national cause by their courageous stand, and they are determined on their part to do all they can to help patriotic Muslims in their fight against flunkeyism and reaction. The resolution passed by the Committee was thus a message of cheer to the Muslim League at Calcutta as well as an abiding and fruitful settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

### CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN

#### UNITY RESOLUTION CARRIED

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

To-day's open session of the Congress advertised to meet at 8 in the morning, began at 9 a.m. The President Dr. Ansari, apologised for being late but he pointed out that the delay was due to the Subjects Committee having sat till 3 a.m. this morning. He announced amidst cheers that the Subjects Committee had passed the resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity. He next put the resolution about South and East Africa from the Chair and they were carried unanimously.—Free Press Special.

### UNITY RESOLUTION IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

#### PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

(Free Press Special)

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

The Subjects Committee resumed its sitting at 11 in the night and took up the first part of the Hindu-Muslim settlement resolution regarding separation of Sind and reforms for the Frontier Province. Mr. Iyengar explaining the resolution dwelt upon the reciprocal concession and said that Sardar Sadul Singh had been pressing on them the claims of Sikhs. Were those claims to be deducted from the Hindu share or the Muslim share or was it to be deducted first and then shared? But the present resolution dwelt only with two All-India communities. Other claims were provincial and could be settled provincially.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

Mr. Gauri Shanker Misra moved saying that as communal pacts had been found injurious to national interests in the future Constitution, there should be no separate electorates or reservation of seats. Mr. Joglekar seconded it. Mr. Biswanath Das moved another amendment suggesting the reservation of seats in the second chamber. He also suggested single transferrable vote. Pandit Malaviya suggested that adopting the system of representation obtaining the self-governing Dominions would be the best for Swaraj in India. He suggested an amendment regarding reservation, saying that it might be provided for the present if the minority desired it. He also moved a proviso that reciprocity should be omitted.

RECOGNITION OF SIKH CLAIMS.

Dr. Moonje seconded Mr. Maleraja's amendment. Sardar Sadul Singh pressed for the recognition of Sikh claims. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that a note could be added saying that where the settlement for Punjab was concerned, the claims of Sikhs should be considered. Mr. Annapurniah moved for the deletion of the reference to the separation of Sind, etc. He said he could not understand what connection there could be, between communal settlement and linguistic provinces.

MR. ANEY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Aney moved that a comprehensive survey of all minor administration, regulations, provinces and administered areas with a view to introduce reforms into them. He said that he would not consider Reforms for the Frontier Province without considering the case of other similarly administered provinces. He thought that the Frontier Province was thus favoured because, one community threatened them. He said they should not be coerced in that manner. Pandit Malaviyaji moved a similar amendment.

PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS.

Nilkant Das moved an amendment to include along with Andhra and Karnatak, the province of Utkal also. Mr. Satyamurthy defended the resolution. Pandit Malaviyaji suggested a third amendment with regard to Sind. He said they could be honest to one another only if they were honest to themselves. He had no objection to linguistic provinces but he was opposed to the idea of creating new provinces for the purpose of creating a Muslim majority Province. His amendment conceded a separate province for Sind. He wanted it to be unmistakably on linguistic grounds. In he preamble, he condemned the idea of provinces created for ensuring communal majority.

PRICE OF NATIONALISM.

Sardar Tarasingh moved an amendment urging Sikh claims. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant pleaded for the acceptance of the resolution in large interests. Mr. Sidwa demanded the separation of Sind and the institution of Reforms into Baluchistan. Dr. Choitram opposed the separation. Swami Govindanand appealed to Hindus who had prided themselves on their nationalism to pay the price which the Muslims might demand. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar explaining the resolution, said that it might not be perfect. Those who knew the history of reciprocal arrangement in furtherance of the idea for which he had worked and which he was prepared to die for, namely, the scrapping of the Lucknow Pact and the separate electorate (Cheers).

"We were growing from communalism into nationalism and just now passing through the penumbra of imperfect nationalism."

It was past two when it came to voting. All the amendments were put and summarily lost excepting Mr. Nilkant Das' amendment to include Utkal which was carried. The whole resolution was then put to the vote and was declared carried.

### UNITY RESOLUTION

#### MRS. NAIDU ON 'MAGNA CHARTA' OF TOLERANCE

MADRAS (Congress Camp) Dec. 28.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved the above resolution on Hindu-Muslim Unity. She said it was the most vital and most epoch-making resolution of this most epoch-making Congress. It laid the foundation for that independence which they had declared as their goal. It was the Magna Charta of tolerance not a Magna Charta of liberty but unity. It sought to end the disgraceful chapter of communal conflict. It was transitional and nothing final. It only sought to cry halt to that pulling of shame upon shame, tumult upon tumult and those quarrels in our homes, in our streets and in our temples and to prevent India from becoming a graveyard of corpses as a result of these slave factions. Even in that hour of humiliation, she was proud to say that in the whole composition, there was nothing communal (hear, hear). Her convictions were above religion and caste and to her mind, no Indian should have a higher religion than the religion of deliverance from bondage. She felt ashamed to place this halting thing before them especially after they had passed the Independence Resolution, but this alone could cement that Hindu-Muslim unity was the surest guarantee of independence. She explained it clause by clause and exhorted them to pass this resolution which was education and discipline in tolerance as the earnest of their aspirations.

RIGHT TO PLAY MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad seconding the Hindu-Muslim resolution moved by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:

"Both the communities have to sink their differences. Islam enjoins that religious feelings of others must be respected. The greatest duty of both the communities is to see the prosperity of the Mother country. In the opinion of the Congress, Sind should be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate province." He pointed out when the separate electorate is done away with a big obstacle in the path of National progress will have been removed. In reply to a question the speaker answered that Hindus had the right to play music before mosques, but they should do their duty towards their Mussalman friends in their religious rights.

Pandit Gauri Shankar Misra speaking on the resolution said that communalism and independence could not go together. He moved an amendment similar to the one he had moved in the Subjects Committee; but as no notice of it had been given he was not allowed to move it.

RESOLUTION AMBIGUOUSLY WORDED.

Pandit Jagat Narain Lall opposed the resolution. His objection was that the resolution was not properly worded and as it at present stood was liable to different interpretations.

Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant spoke in support of the resolution while Mr. Pande opposed it.

Sardar Sardul Singh replying to the criticisms observed that it was impossible to bring forward a resolution on this big question which would be perfect in every part. The resolution wanted to have joint electorates in the place of the separate electorates and provided for appeal and persuation in place of resort to violence in the matter of cow-slaughter and music before mosques. He thought that things should be left to the honour of the people and in that way alone cow and music questions could be solved. Experience had proved that. He, therefore, wholeheartedly supported the resolution.

DON'T DEPEND ON GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Sen Gupta in a forceful speech met the arguments of the persons who opposed the resolution. True it was, he said, that Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonji were not satisfied with the resolution. The speaker would add he himself was not satisfied. Though not quite satisfactory, the resolution had been put forward, because it was a clear improvement on the Calcutta decision, and particularly because it laid down a new formula for settling disputes. It sought to put each community on its own honour instead of allowing it to have recourse to the police or troops. He was emphatic that there was no recognition made in the resolution of Mussalmans' claim to have the right to kill cows or of the right of Hindus to play music before mosques. Continuing Mr. Sen Gupta said it was no use to rely on the Government. One day

(Continued on next page.)

## DELHI PROPOSALS RATIFIED

### PT. MALAVIYA: FATHER OF MINORITIES

### M. MAHOMED ALI'S DECLARATION

### "ACTION, OUR WATCH-WORD"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

Never since the glorious days of the Non-Co-operation movement has the Congress taken steps more constructive than the two resolutions passed by it to-day. The resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity will make the Madras session a memorable one in the history of the Congress. No one who was present in the Congress mandap could fail to realise that a new chapter had been opened in the relations of the Hindus and Muslims,—an era of toleration taking the place of an era of distrust.

M. MAHOMED ALI OVERCOME.

Some idea of the change can be gathered from the fact that when Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya returned to his seat after making his great speech, Maulana Mahomed Ali was so overcome that he fell at his feet and declared that from that day recognised him as his leader. The second noteworthy proof of this change is the decision of Pandit Malaviya to proceed to Calcutta to attend the Muslim League. Maulana Mahomed Ali gave an indication of the change when in his speech he declared that Pandit Malaviya was henceforth the champion of the minorities. In fact it would not be untrue to say, as Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said, that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya contributed to make the Madras Congress an epoch-making one.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

It was in the fitness of things that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who, as Srinivas Iyengar said, had devoted her whole life to Hindu-Muslim unity, should have moved the resolution. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar rightly emphasised that the Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah, the Ali Brothers, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had contributed no mean share towards process which he appropriately described as one of emerging from a period of rank communalism to perfect nationalism through the intermediary territory of imperfect nationalism. In fairness one must add that no single individual has done more to bring about this happy consummation than the genial Mr. Srinivas Iyengar himself.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

The resolution on the Constitution demonstrated that the Congress having achieved unity was determined to profit by it by ensuring the framing of a constitution acceptable to all sections of the people.

TWO GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Madras Congress has thus removed the two greatest obstacles to freedom, Hindu-Muslim disunity and lack of a constitution.

LUCKIEST PRESIDENT.

Dr. Ansari was the recipient of general congratulations on being the luckiest President of the Congress in having begun his office with such great, auspicious and proud achievements.

## TOUCHING SCENES IN CONCLUDING SESSION

### "CONTEMPTUOUS DISREGARD OF PUBLIC OPINION"

**"I charge the Viceroy, the Governor of every Province and the Secretary of State for India with deliberate, insistant and contemptuous disregard of public opinion in this country and a systematic refusal to Co-operate with Indian public opinion. I charge the British Government that they have shown themselves absolutely incapable of any sense of responsibility in dealing with affairs of vital importance to India."**—Mr. C. Y. Chintamani at the National Liberal Federation.

(For details see page 5.)

## NEEDS OF CUTCHHIS.

### PROBLEM OF REFORMS IN STATE ADMINISTRATION.

### WORK BEFORE THE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

### MR. TAIRSEE'S POWERFUL PLEA FOR FREEDOM.

CUTCH MANDVI, Dec. 28.

The second session of the Cutchi People's Conference met here this afternoon in a spacious pandal erected in the compound of the Bhatia Mahajanwadi. Great enthusiasm was in evidence. Hundreds of people had flocked together in Mandvi to support the Conference in its demand for responsible government.

The Conference has received messages of sympathy from a number of Cutchis and others, chief among whom are those from Scorji Valabhdas. R. M. Chinoy, Kanji Master, Mavji Govindji, Thakore Gajsinhji of Lakadia, and Madhvalal Kanki Bhatt.

After the speech of Mr. Purshotam Dhanji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, Mr. Laxmidas Ravji Tairsi was elected President. The Subjects Committee was elected after the presidential address and the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

### MR. TAIRSEE'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the presidential address delivered by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee at the Cutchi People's Conference, which commenced its session at Cutch Mandvi yesterday:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF MR. L. R. TAIRSEE.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Reception Committee, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On occasions like this, it is usual for the speaker to begin with an expression of thanks for the honour conferred on him. Because such expressions of gratitude have become so common and hackneyed, they are taken as a matter of course losing in the process much of that ring of sincerity, that breath of freshness, with which the speaker would fain invest them. I am not content, generally speaking, with the usual and the hackneyed; and yet in this instance I feel bound to follow the precedent, if only to assure those amongst you who fear me to be a rebel and a revolutionary, and are consequently prepared to take anything I say, or leave unsaid, in a highly coloured light and fancied form. An expression of thanks is due, not only to those who have conferred on me this really high honour; but to you all—delegates from every part of Cutch, and from every corner of the world where Cutchis are settled—for bringing an earnest, by your presence here at the Conference, of that growing consciousness of their common rights of citizenship among the Cutchi people, which is the 'sine qua non' of effective democracy. For my part, I tender this my heartfelt expression of gratitude for the honour you have done me, without a thought of the hole I may be placed into as the result of this gathering; and I trust my reputation as a crude, blunt, outspoken person, unafraid to call a spade a spade, will stand me in good stead with you to-day, and that you will take these my expressions at their full value, without the least discount. If the honour is mine by your conferment (and the danger too by not unlikely concommittance), may I beg you to remember that the credit of the success of the Conference will be yours, and yours only. I am but a policeman, set at a junction of roads to watch over, to direct, to control traffic. It is for you to conduct that traffic, to deal with the business in hand in such a way as to leave no room, to give no cause, for any accident. I have faith in your sturdy common sense, I know your business capacity; I am acquainted with your savoire-faire. And so I have no doubt as to the happy outcome of your deliberations.

Ladies and Gentlemen, will you bear with me for a moment if I tell you that the preparation of the Presidential Address for such an occasion as this is a most strenuous task. There is so much to be said; so many problems to be considered; so many events to be reviewed; so many relations to be examined; so many aspects to be borne in mind! The mutual reactions of all these, not necessarily harmonious, chords cannot but bewilder a mind more daring, an experience more varied, a study more profound, than I can boast of. All I can claim is an honesty of purpose, a singleness of aim, which I hope will guide me unerringly through all the maze of complications that make up the problem of the Indian States in 'general', and of the Cutch State in 'particular.' That is not to say that the peculiar problems of Cutch, in principle or personal, will be given a secondary place, and much less ignored. It is the unique purpose of this our Conference to tackle these special problems of Cutch and the Cutchis; and there can, therefore, be no question of giving in this assembly a second place to those problems. I would, however, remind you that Cutch, though by geographic configuration almost an island, is not so utterly, absolutely, an isolated unit, as that we can afford to treat of its problems as though they had no ramifications or repercussions in other, contemporary, analogous issues. Not only because Cutch is itself a part of a larger political unit called India; but far more particularly because Cutchis are, by temperament and tradition, as much as by the sheer physical necessities of a barren land, a daring, enterprising, trading and travelling community, that the cognate problems of our time and country have a unique, indelible, unforgetable importance in Cutch, and for the Cutchis.

Your are all aware that Cutchis are a people of sufficient importance, at least outside their own country, to obtain a proper share in the governing institutions of those other parts of the country in proportion to their wealth and intelligence. They are accustomed abroad to a consideration, which makes the lack of similar consideration in their own country more acutely felt than would be otherwise the case. The authorities in Cutch are, I have no hesitation to declare, mistaken in treating Cutch annd the Cutchi people as though they were an isolated unit, with no connection, no influence, no interest outside. They are wrong, I venture to say, in treating Cutch and the Cutchis as though they were in a laboratory, in which they could have there own conditions for making any experiments they like, in a kind of vacuum. The reactions of the unspeakable backwardness of the Cutch administration on such people in their, journeys to and from the land of their birth are more easily imagined than described. In our travels abroad, in our business and connections outside the land of our birth, we have noticed problems, we have been brought into contact with ideas and ideals, which cannot but colour our outlook on the problems exclusive or peculiar to Cutch.

Apart from that; and, whether we like it or not, as an unavoidable fact of contemporary history, let me tell you that the solution of the present day problems affecting all India cannot possibly be ignored altogether in any part of it. The logic of events is unanswerable; and the force of circumstances irresistible. They who have the right to act, and the power to make their actions effective, will not wait till we give our opinion with due regard to our self-love as a people, if not our interests as individuals. Why not forestal these steps? Why not anticipate those actions or solutions, which must and will materially affect our common national life and consciousness as Indians, whether or not we as Cutchis take any part in arriving at those solutions?

I submit, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is my only excuse for devoting a part of this address to a brief examination of the problem of problems, viz., the place of Indian States in a common Indian polity. "I am aware, indeed, that the constitution of this our Conference is not yet quite determinate as regards our desire to take a share in these national discussions and present our viewpoint collectively before any authority or institution outside Cutch. I am also aware that the fundamental issue of grave general importance is still in suspension; and that while it remains in this suspended animation, it is as much forbidden to the President as to any ordinary member in this Conference ever to touch upon it. I am, therefore not

(Continued on page 9.)

# THANKS TO ALL

## DR. ANSARI'S CALL FOR ACTION

## PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH

MADRAS, (Congress Camp) Dec. 28.

With the passing of the formal resolution thanking the Secretaries and approving of the election of the Office Bearers the business of the Congress was concluded. The President, Dr. Ansari, concluding the session said:

"Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, Before this public session of the Indian National Congress is closed, I wish to say a few words of thanks for the great consideration and assistance and warmth of reception which Madras and my brother delegates have given me. I wish to remind you in this session that you have carried through some very important resolutions. The most important one, to my mind, related to the Hindu-Muslim relations. And there I have already told you, you have not only laid foundation of Swaraj, but almost won it. The next important resolution you have carried relates to boycott the Simon Commission. I am sure we all work unitedly, we shall not only gain our immediate objective, but be very near our goal of Swaraj. The third important resolution is regarding the Constitution. You have not only got to boycott the Simon Commission, but prepare a Constitution and place it for your future guidance and the information of the entire world including British Nation to show that that is your ideal and that is what you want. You will see that in the next year you have got to do very serious work. It is not sufficient that we should pass resolution and then forget all about them when we go back home. I could appeal to you that before you leave this pandal you will vow that you are going to act upto those resolutions.

I wish to say a few words of gratitude to Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Chairman, Reception Committee, and all his co-workers who have really made the Congress so very successful. I wish also to thank Mr. Rajaram Pandya, Captain of the Volunteers and his assistants and the rank and file of the volunteer brethreren who really are the hope of the country. I owe a very deep debt of gratitude to them, for they have so loyally, steadfastly and generously given their time and labour to the service of the country. I wish also to thank Mrs. Lakshmipathi and Miss Chatopadhyaya Captains of the lady volunteers and also the other lady volunteers. It is only when our women folk come out and help in the cause of the Motherland that India is going to win Swaraj.

One word about your citizen Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar. I know he is the pivot on which the whole political life of this Province turns. I wish to thank him on your behalf and mine and pray that many years would be given to him to serve his Motherland in the way he has been doing. I wish to appeal to you for the cause which I am sure you would most liberally support, that is, the cause of the Bengal Detenus. I have already told you in my address the pitiable condition in which they are rotting away in jails or internments. I appeal to you to help these bretheren who are suffering to-day only because they love their Motherland too dearly.

Before closing I wish to thank you cordially for your generous cordiality and for the warmth with which you have received me. It would be one of the most cherished moments of my life. I shall remember Madras and its hospitality and its generosity."

### PRESIDENT THANKED.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Chairman, Reception Committee, proposing thanks to the President said it would be agreed by all that they were justified in selecting Dr. Ansari as the President. They had seen how ably and tactfully and in a business-like manner he had conducted the deliberations. The speaker also thanked the delegates and leaders of other parties for the help they had rendered in getting the three most important resolutions carried unanimously, namely, those on independence, Simon Commission Boycott, and Hindu-Muslim Unity. He hoped the defects in the reception arrangements would be forgiven and thanked the volunteers. Then votes of thanks were carried with acclamation.

# FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ LAID.

(Continued from previous page.)

they patted the Hindus on the back and gave a slap to the Mussalmans. Next day, they patted the Mussalmans on the back and gave a slap to the Hindus. Were they going to have that? That was not the way to get national freedom. The proper way was the way the Congress suggested in this resolution. If they wanted to go forward with their political work, if they were not to wait till more communal tension was developed, if they wanted to give a proper answer to the insulting challenge of Lord Birkenhead, they must accept this resolution and carry it out.

### SIND—BOMBAY'S MILCH COW?

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Satyamurti.

Dr. Choitram opposed the motion for separation of Sind.

Mr. Sidhwa strongly supported separation of Sind and emphasised that the separation of Sind was absolutely necessary in the interests of Sind itself, as it was being used as a milch-cow of Bombay. There had for long been an agitation for the separation of Sind and even those who now opposed it had formerly joined in that agitation. He repudiated any suggestion that Sind was sought to be made a scapegoat in order to placate the Mussalmans.

### SWARAJ IN 24 MONTHS.

Pandit Malaviya in a moving speech in Hindi analysed the resolution and said it was the only way to Swaraj. He appealed to the Mussalmans to understand the feelings of Hindus on the cow-sacrifice and not to kill any cows. He appealed to the Hindus to respect Muslim sentiments and not to play music at any time before mosques. Mahatma Gandhi had promised Swaraj within one year and had failed. But if this resolution was carried and given effect to, India would win Swaraj in Twenty-four months. Pandit Malaviya visualised a Swaraj, in which all communities including Anglo-Indians would have their full share.

### THANKS TO BIRKENHEAD.

Maulana Mahomad Ali spoke in English and Hindi and his speech, which was punctuated with cheers, was also translated in Tamil. "Let us thank Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Baldwin for having sent the Simon Commission. That has at last roused us and now we realise we cannot trust the British Government, whether it is a Conservative Government or a Labour Government and that we can only trust each other, Hindus and Mussalmans. (Cheers). That is what is contained in the resolution. When I was coming to Madras in 1921, since when I have not come, I was stopped at Waltair and the Collector of Vizagapatam demanded security from me to keep peace and be of good behaviour. I told him it was for me to demand security from him to be of good behaviour. As for keeping peace I said, "Are you not ashamed with your hands steeped in the blood of Jallianwala to demand security from me, a non-violent Indian?".

Maulana Shaukat Ali, on a point of order shouted this was irrelevant!

### NEW ERA OF MUTUAL SECURITY.

Maulana Muhammad Ali: My brother has big bulk, but very little patience. Before this we were asking Government everyday to demand security from Hindus, and Hindus were asking Government to demand security from Mussalmans to be of good behaviour. Now we begin a new era, in which we give security to each other. This is the essence of the resolution, both on the political side and the religous. On the political side, we say do unto others what you wish others to do unto you. We give each the power to do good or evil to the other. On the religious side we do not ask Government to bring out Police Commissioners to take out Hindu processions with music before Mosques, nor do we ask Government to send armoured cars to allow cows to be taken to the slaughter-house. Now, our processions will be led by the Highest Police Commissioner of the World, by our own conscience, by our own sense of nobility, by our own sense of justice, by our sense of generosity.

### MALAVIYA—CHAMPION OF MINORITIES.

"I have heard to-day a most memorable speech. I refer to the speech of Pandit Malaviya. (Cheers). After this speech I say, if Pt. Malaviya acts in the spirit of his wonderful speech of to-day, if Lord Winterton says he stands as a champion of minorities, we will tell him, it is a lie. The champon of minorities is Pt. Malaviya" (Cheers).

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar came forward to thank Pandit Malaviya, Mahatma Gandhi and others who had helped to bring about the settlement indicated in the resolution. The work began at Gauhati, was now consummated by Pandit Malaviya delivering the goods. He was glad that with the consent of Mussalmans in and out of the Congress, they were now able to reverse the Lucknow Pact. After this unity resolution, the Simon Commission would be nowhere. He offered the thanks of the Congress to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Ali Brothers and others for the help they rendered to bring about unity. This resolution was the beginning of the Hindu-Muslim unity and a substantial foundation upon which they could raise the magnificent edifice of Swaraj.

### FOUNDATION OF FREE INDIA LAID.

The President, declaring the unity resolution carried unanimously said:

"To-day, you have not only laid the foundation of a Free India, but you are well on the way to win it. A friend spoke about giving up of cow-slaughter by Mussalmans. I have given it up long ago (cheers) and those Mussalmans present here have also given up cow-flesh long ago. Now, it is our earnest desire that the Mussalmans of India would voluntarily, out of regard for the feelings and sentiments of Hindus give up cow-sacrifice and cow-slaughter for ever (cheers).

The Congress adjourned to meet again in the afternoon.

### CONGRESS REASSEMBLES

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

The open session of the Congress reassembled at 5 this evening, when Mr. Manilal Kothari moved a resolution on the Indian States which ran as follows:

"This Congress is emphatically of the opinion that in the interests of both the Rulers and the people of the Indian States, they should establish representative institutions and Responsible Government in their States at an early date."

In his speech he drew a graphic picture of the lives led by eight crores of people in the different Indian States.

### MESSAGES OF SLAVES TO SLAVES.

Mr. Satyamurti seconding the resolution said this resolution was a message from the slaves in British India to their fellow slaves in the Indian States in their struggle for freedom. He asked the Indian Rulers to note the treatment accorded by the supreme Government to the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Nabha and the head of the Bharatpur State. The Indian rulers, he said, were mere puppets whose strings were pulled from behind by Residents. They should realise that their only future and their only security rested on the goodwill and affection of their people. They should establish full Responsible Government in order that they might have an honoured future. The resolution was carried unanimously.

### BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

Mr. Rajkumar Chakravarty moved the following resolution:

"This Congress while reaffirming the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee on the boycott of British goods resolves that with a view to make such boycott effective the Provincial Congress Committees be called upon to organise a boycott of selected British goods having regard to the conditions of each Province."

The mover emphasised that the resolution was a necessary corollary of the resolutions already passed on the boycott of the Simon Commission and Independence. The Britishers were primarily a nation of shopkeepers and the only thing which would compel them to come to terms with India was to touch their pocket.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan seconded the resolution.

Shrimati Tilakam Ammal (Andhra) further supported the resolution in a moving speech.

Miss Chattopadhyaya of Bengal further supported the resolution and dwelt on the national insults offered by England to India in recent times. She earnestly appealed to every son and daughter of India to save the honour of the Motherland by organising boycott of British goods. Mr. Purshotam Roy also spoke in support of the resolution.

It was then put to vote and carried without dissent.

At this stage Maulana Mahomed Ali came upon the rostrum and said: "Shaukat and I are leaving for Calcutta. Pray for our success," and got down amidst cheers.

### SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the following resolution on the preparation of Swaraj Constitution:

Having regard to the general desire of all political parties in the country to unite together in settling the Swaraj Constitution and having considered the various drafts submitted to it and various suggestions received in, reply to the Working Committee's circular, this Conference authorises the Working Committee, which will have power to co-opt, to confer with similar committees to be appointed by other organisations,—political, labour, commercial and communal,—in the country and to draft a Swaraj Constitution for India on the basis of the declaration of rights and to place the same for consideration and approval before a special convention to be convened in Delhi, not later than March consisting of the All-India Congress Committee and the leaders and representatives of other organisations above named and the elected members of the Legislature.

In a forceful and humourous speech he observed that the task of drafting India's Constitution should not be left in the hands of England which was the greatest enemy of peace and progress.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu supported the resolution.

Messrs. Nimbkar and V. K. Tiruvenkatachari opposed the resolution. The resolution was put and declared carried only two voting against. The changes in the Constitution carried in the Subjects Committee were then put. The General Secretary moved that the delegates fee be raised to Rs. 5.

There was vociferous opposition and it was declared lost. The resolution fixing Rs. 10 as fee for A.I.C.C. Members was carried.

Dr. Ansari next moved a vote of thanks to the retiring General Secretaries, Messrs. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Vallabhai Patel.

### NEW OFFICE BEARERS.

The election of Mr. Subhash Bose, Pandit Jawahiarlal Nehru and Mr. Shuaib Quereshei as Secretaries and Messrs. Bajaj and Revashanker as Treasurers was approved of. The Congress next accepted the invitation from Calcutta as the venue for the next session.

## LABOUR M. P.'S APPRECIATION

"I am delighted to have been able to attend this wonderful Congress which is the most vital of all congresses that have been held hitherto," said Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour M.P., to a representative of the Free Press. "A huge gathering of twenty-five thousand people seemed to me to be the epitome of India's soul, and showed India's determination to assert her right to Self-Government."

## MESSAGE OF UNITY

### RAJA OF MUHAMMADABAD

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

The Raja of Muhammadabad in a message to the Congress says: "Nothing shall be gained without showing united front. Our watchword must be action. We should be united to sink our differences".—Free Press.

## COMMERCIAL CONGRESS JOINS BOYCOTT

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The Indian Commercial and Industrial Congress Subjects Committee, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding, unanimously resolved to boycott the Simon Commission and to call upon its constituent organisations to decline to tender evidence before the Commission as a protest against the exclusion of Indians from the Commission. —A. P.

## WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

### RESULT OF 7 HOURS' DEBATE.

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

After seven hours' debate, the Subjects Committee carried by an overwhelming majority the resolution of the Working Committee with the Mahamaji's draft and two minor amendments, one regarding the Sikh claims and another adding Utkal to the list of new provinces.—Free Press Special.

## ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

It is understood that if, as a result of the strong efforts that are being made at the eleventh hour, the annual session of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta is postponed the rival session of the Muslim League under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Shafi at Lahore will also be postponed.—A. P.

## HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY ACHIEVED

### FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity as finally adopted by the Subjects Committee last night.

Part I. That in any future scheme of constitution, so far as representation in various legislatures is concerned, joint electorates in all the provinces and in the central legislature be constituted. (2)that with a view to give full assurance to the two great communities that their legitimate interests will be safeguarded in the legislatures, for the present and if desired, such representation of the communities should be secured by reservation of seats in joint electorates on the basis of population in every province and in the central legislature, provided that reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities including the Sikhs in the Punjab may be made by mutual agreement so as to give them representation in excess of the proportion of the number of seats to which they would be entitled on the population basis in any province or provinces and the proportions so agreed upon for the provinces shall be maintained in the representation of the two communities in the central legislature from the provinces. 3 (A) that the proposal made by the Muslim leaders that reforms should be introduced in the North West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces is in the opinion of the Congress a fair and reasonable one and should be given effect to, care being taken that simultaneously with other measures of administrative reform, an adequate system of judicial administration shall be introduced in the said provinces. 3 (B) (1) that with regard to the proposal that Sind should be constituted into a separate province, this Congress is of opinion that the time has come for the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis—a principle that has been adopted by the constitution of the Congress. (II) the Congress is also of opinion that such readjustment of provinces be immediately taken in hand and that any province which demands such reconstitution on a linguistic basis be dealt with accordingly; (III) the Congress is further of opinion that a beginning may be made by constituting Andhra, Sind and Karnatak into separate provinces. 4. that in the future constitution, liberty of conscience shall be guaranteed and no legislature, central or provincial, shall have power to make any laws interfering with liberty of conscience. "Liberty of conscience" means liberty of belief and worship, freedom of religious observances and association and freedom to carry on religious education and propaganda with due regard to the feelings of others and without interfering with similar rights of others. 5 that no bill, resolution, motion or amendment regarding inter-communal matters shall be moved, discussed or passed, if a three-fourths majority of the members of either community affected thereby in that legislature oppose the introduction, discussion or passing of such bill, resolution, motion or amendment. "Inter-communal matters" mean matters agreed upon as such by a standing committee of both communities of the Hindu and Muslim members of the legislatures concerned, appointed at the commencement of every session of the Legislature.

Part II.—Without prejudice to the rights that the Hindus and Mussalmans claim, the one to play music and conduct processions wherever they please and the other to the slaughter of cows for the sacrifice or food wherever they please, the Mussalmans appeal to the Mussalmans to spare Hindu feelings as much as possible in the matter of music before mosques and, therefore, this call upon both the Hindus and Mussalmans not to resist whereby recourse to force to lay the rights claimed by either community. That every individual or group is at liberty to convert or reconvert another by argument or persuasion, but no individual or group shall attempt to do so or prevent its being done by force, fraud, or other unfair means, such as the offering material inducement. Persons under eighteen years of age is found stranded without parents or guardian by persons of another faith, should be promptly handed over to persons of some faith. There must be no secrecy as to the persons, place, time or manner about any conversion or reconversion, nor should there be any demonstration of jubilation in support of any conversion or reconversion.

"Whenever any complaint is made in respect of any conversion or reconversion that it was effected in secrecy or by force, fraud, or other unfair means, or whenever any person under eighteen years of age, is converted, the matter shall be enquired into, and decided by arbitrators who shall be appointed by the Working Committee either by name or under the general regulation.—Free Press.

## HINDU MAHASABHA

### SPECIAL SESSION TO-DAY

Mr. Jagat Narain Lall next announced that a special session of the Hindu Mahasabha would be held in the Congress Pandal to-morrow afternoon. Pandit Malaviya would preside.

## KING AMANULLA AT CAIRO

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Cairo.—At the Opera last night, King Amanullah wore the Grand Cordon of the Order of Mohamed Ali which was previously conferred on him by King Fauad.—Reuter.

# MR. AVARI DEAD?

## AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT

## EXCITEMENT IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

**Strong rumour is current in the city since this morning that Mr. Manchershaw Avari, the originator of the Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha movement, died in the Nagpur Central Jail. But no confirmation is available as the Jail Superintendent refused to give any information. Many people had assembled in front of the jail gate to get news about Mr. Avari who had observed so many days' hunger strike.**

**Great excitement prevails** in the city.—Free Press.

## LITTLE HOPE OF SAFETY OF "DAWN."

### SHELTERING ON ISLAND COAST?

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Halifax.—There is little hope now of the safety of the aeroplane "Dawn", though it is still regarded as possible that she may be sheltering on an island coast. The last report about it came from the Sable Island wireless station last evening, when faint signals were received probably from the "Dawn" but their position could not be determined. Government has instructed all stations to report any trace upon which, if feasible Government vessels could be sent out immediately to find the plane.—Reuter.

## DESTROYERS AND DIRIGIBLE SENT TO SEARCH.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

New York.—Two destroyers and a dirigible "Los Angeles" have left their bases, ordered by the Navy Department to join in the search for the "Dawn."—Reuter.

## IS "DAWN" TRACED

LONDON, Dec. 28.

St. Johns, (Newfoundland).—The suggestion that the aeroplane "Dawn" may have landed somewhere in Eastern Newfoundland appears to be made in a report of Hillyard, Operator of the Anglo-American cable station at Hearts Content, that last evening, he heard a wireless message "Where are we? Can you locate us?" The message which was very strong, was repeated frequently, and was signed W. P. V. second letter appearing to be mutilated. (Note: Wmv is the call-sign of "Dawn").—Reuter's Special.

## DEATH OF LORD ROTHERHAM

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The death is announced of Lord Rotherham.—Reuter's Special.

(Lord Rotherham was born in 1849. He was Member of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence (1900), of the Indian Currency Committee (1898), and of the Joint Stock Companies' Committee (1908). He was President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce (1904-7).

## AMENDMENT OF MEXICAN OIL REGULATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mexico City.—The oil companies' main objection to the Mexican oil law will be definite removed if the Mexican Congress passes a bill of which the House of Representatives has just passed first reading. The bill sent to the Chamber by President Calles amends the Mexican oil regulations in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court abolishing the the substitution of fifty-year concessions for old land titles acquired before 1917.—Reuter.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### NEW YORK. JULY.

| | Dec. 28. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.75 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.82 |
| Difference | +.07 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 19.03 |
| Difference | —.12 |

### LIVERPOOL

| | Dec. 28. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.35 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.45 |
| Difference | +.10 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.38 |
| Difference | +.3 |
| Broach Expectation | 386 0 0 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, Dec. 28 |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 7 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 26 7 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |
| Tone of market.—Steady. | |

## HHIS

(Continued from page 7.)

saying a word, you will note, on the advisability or otherwise of this question for the moment. But that apears to me an additional reason why I should, from this place, sound a note, not of warning or even of alarm, but of prophesy as to the future tread of events, lest we should carry on our deliberations without even a thought of the factors that make history around us. You will note, indeed, that sense of perfect loyalty to the constitution of this Conference, even in its present indeterminate state, which has prevented its executive committee from interesting itself in the events and developments not strictly connected with Cutch. And even in the events happening in Cutch itself, and bearing vitally upon the future prosperity of that province, such as the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to our shores,—a very nice sense of propriety has kept the executive body from acting in a manner that might in the least compromise the position of the Conference. That, however, is no reason why we should ignore such events altogether, and overlook their significance, at least in such a plenary sessions of the entire Conference. In the business proper of the Conference, viz., the several resolutions coming before you in the next two days, there will be nothing, I believe, which will even touch upon this indeterminate,—and, nay I add, somewhat sore—point of our constitution. But even in that business we shall, I think, be in no way the losers if we bear in mind, while moving or supporting or passing the Resolutions, the aspect of our local problems, as being, in essence only a part or fact of the main problem of our age and our country.

Let me illustrate to you my meaning. You have all followed, I daresay, the doings of your Conference Executive ever since the institution was founded; and, if you have not a report will be submitted to you in this session giving you an idea of the sort of problems that have to be dealt with. You have also heard, just now, from the worthy Chairman of our Reception Committee, mention made of one or two special problems that cannot but demand your most earnest attention. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is impossible to ignore, even in a cursory review of the efforts and achievements of our Executive in the year now ended, that the popular consciousness of the birthright of the people of this country has a great leeway to make up, and must be prepared to fight against tremendous odds. In our case, we have, it is true, secured a sort of official recognition,—an achievement of great importance, no doubt,—from His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. The value of such a recognition by His Highness the Maharao himself may perhaps be not appreciated sufficiently by some of you. If so, will you allow me to give the most recent example in order to illustrate the importance of this mere fact of official recognition of our Conference by the Cutch Durbar. The present Government in Russia was, as you might know, established in November 1917: but it was not till 1923 that the first official recognition, in the shape of receiving and sending ambassadors mutually, and opening official intercourse, was given by any other European Governmen tto Russia. It cost six years of war bluff, or negotiation, and I do not know how much energy and money, to secure the mere acknowledgement of its existence under its new government from the sister nations of Europe. While the Baroda Peoples' Conference is not yet acknowledged by His Highnest the Gaekwar; while the recognition of even our National Congress from the powers that be is not yet as full and satisfactory as it should be, the Cutchi Peoples' Conference has been acknowledged officially and recognised publicly by His Highness the Maharao himself.

I am bound to hold, however, that apart from that recognition being itself halting and grudging, the subsequent behaviour of the Cutch Durbar is by no means flattering or encouraging. They have not even the commonest courtesy of acknowledging our communications, let alone replying to them, and still less, disposing satisfactorily of the subjects therein touched upon. This, ladies and gentlemen, is a line of conduct, which, without perhaps the authors intending it to have that effect, often adds insult to injury, and provokes its victims to needless exasperation.

Those of us who have had daat all any intimate knowledge of His Highness cannot but be aware of his incredible dread of any positive action, thereby constituting of him a most marvellous psychological phenomenon, more intricate than any crossword puzzle that used to be such a furious rage in all the papers of the world during the silly season. My experience of His Highness is very limited. I came to know him for the first time in 1921, when, on his return from Europe where he had been to represent the Indian Princes in the Imperial Conference, I went to present a Memorial of the Cutch Peoples grievances to His Highness in his palace at Bombay, with my friend, Mr. K. T. Shah. I must say that my experience on that occasion was merely negative; for, after making us wait for 3 hours after the appointed hour, and after an amount of negotiation through are intermediary, His Highness could not see his way to receive us. The second occasion was when I came to Mandvi, as a member of the Deputation sent by this Conference to His Highness last February. There, too, I was a sort of prisoner on parole, debarred, so to say, by a sense of honour, from uttering a single word during the interview with His Highness, an act,—of a self-denying ordinance of which at one time I thought I was incapable. The third and the last was last October, when I had the honour to meet His Highness for a special business, of which you are by this time all aware. He impressed me, in the course of that interview, as a man of very considerable, intellectual power pleasant in his conversation, polished in his manners, reasonable in all arguments on every object that came to be touched upon in the course of the interview. He is well informed and experienced. He seems to have a keen perception and a quick judgment. At the same time, even in such a short experience of him, I have no hesitation in saying that His Highness lacks in that decisiveness of character, in that capacity to act quickly, which is indispensable in a good ruler. And because the powers of government are so excessively centralised in one person, the constitutional defect of His Highness reacts on the entire machinery of Cutch administration, and makes all the wheels of that body unpardonably slow. If they ever move at all. I have heard a fanciful story regarding His Highness on a momentous occasion. The Government of India had recommended the Rao of Cutch and the King-Emperor conferred on him, the title of G. C. S. I. The Governor of Bombay had thereupon sent a telegram of congratulations, and the principal officers of the Cutch administration were assembled before His Highness to draft a suitable reply. I will not swear to the exact number of hours taken, nor disclose the name of my informant; but was told that it looked the better part of an entire day to draft a reply, and then some more to settle it, confirm it, and despatch it! What Shakespeare says of Cassius about his smiling, is 2very much true of His Highness's form of taking any action, and it may well be said of him in the words of the poet.

"Seldom he acts, and acts in such a way as to mock at himself, and scorn the spirit that can be moved to act at all."

This, Ladies and Gentlemen, may be a fairy-tale; but it is, I suggest, sufficiently symptomatic of the main disease that affects and paralyses the Cutch Government. In ordinary times, or in the absence of any serious grievances, such a temperament would be innocuous, the subject, at worst, of harmless gibes in an after-dinner speech. But in the days we live in; and with the complaints and grievances arising out of his apathy or negligence that His Highness cannot but be aware of, people are likely by such behaviour to be driven to desperation; and when once a body becomes the victim of desperation and exasperation, there is no saying what it may be led to.

I have no desire, Brother Delegates, to expatiate at length upon the special grievances of Cutch. That, as I have already told you, will be your business in this Session; and I would not like to influence your judgment in advance. But such a sad and all-pervading feature like this, which vitiates the entire system of administration in Cutch cannot but demand a passing notice, if only to warn a body like this what odds it will have to take into account in deciding upon its course of action. The favourites and underlings,—arrogant and overbearing by the very nature of favouritism and underlingism,—will take advantage of such an inactive ruler, to the utter eventual undoing of the system itself. The most grievous complaint of the Cutch people to-day is not that our Exchange policy is ruinous; or that our trade and industry are destroyed; or that our ports are ruined, and transport facilities non-existing; but that one or two individuals are bringing into disrepute the administration involving a most sinister threat, not only to the life and property of the citizen, but also to the good name of the Maharao himself. His Highnes seems to feel acutely the moment anybody mentions this matter before him, as I know from personal experience at the time of the Deputation; but his reply was less than what was due, on such a solemn occasion as receiving a Deputation of his people, when he declared that matters like these must be taken to be disposed of by the ordinary tribunals in the State. His Highness knows Indian history too well, I think, to be reminded by me of the classic story, associated with the most admired and revered name in Indian history or mythology, I mean Ramchandra. King Ramchandra could possibly have had no doubt about the purity of Sita, not only because of his knowledge of her character as her husband, but also because he, being an incarnation of God, could have nothing concealed from him! And yet, because he heard his people or some of them grumbling about the barely conceivable stain on the good name of Sitaji, because of her forced residence in Lanka, he decided to exile her at the most critical moment in a woman's life. The moral of this classic tale is too obvious to need elucidation; and its application to himself I leave His Highness to judge.

His Highness has assured the Deputation that in his State there is no forced labour, and declared his willingness to take steps to settle this most vexed question of the Kori Exchange. He informed the Deputation that he was on the lookout for a suitable Minister, and will do the needful in matters of education and public health. It is nearly a year since these promises were made and assurances given; but what has been the result so far? NIL. This, I submit, is not the way to govern a first class state, and handle the destinies of its people.

Brother Delegates, it is, as I have already declared, not for me in this place to go into the merits of any one of these questions; and much less to propound solutions. To me they all seem to wear a common faily likenes, which may be explained by their common origin. I ascribe all the present day sins of commission and omission of the Cutch administration to the absence of any healthy and effective check on thepowers that be in Cutch. Autocracy, at its best, is exposed to the ever-present danger of one man's whims or fancies mutilating the destinies of countless thousands. Democracy, at its worst, has this unavoidable safeguard of a common line of action, which is thus necessarily saved from individual aberrations whether of genius or insanity. In Cutch, in common with the rest of Indian States, not to say British India, there is no effective self-government of the people, through, the people; and because of this lack we suffer, as in the rest of India, from a chronic abuse of authority, from a persistent disregard of the real interests of the people and the country. Cutch, as I have observed already, is not alone in this indispensable requisite * of popular government; but that is no reason why the defect should not be pointed out in Cutch, or why Cutch should not lead the van in making the reform if its people feel the need, and its Government concede their demands.

You have begun to fulfill the former condition by instituting this body and holding its conferences every year. The sole purpose of a body like this is to

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, President, Cutch State People's Conference, at Mandvi.

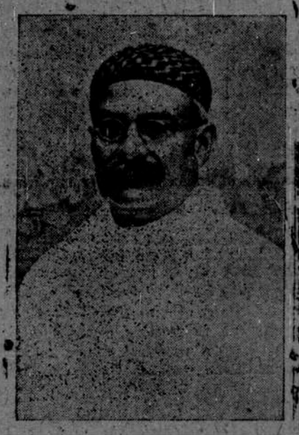
rouse the public to a consciousness of its rights, both as regards the collective, corporate entity, and as regards the individual members of the same. In the very first sessions of this Conference, we have passed a number of declaratory resolutions affirming certain privileges as the indisputable, inalienable birth-right of the people. We have asserted our birthright f the freedom of thought, speech, and association, and be it said to the credit of His Highness of Cutch that he has promptly, officially, admitted those without demur or delay. We have demanded the supremacy of law and the suppression of irresponsible authority; we have called for a reform in the judicial administration and a readjustment of legislative authority, so as to secure a greater and more effective association of the people in making the laws that govern this State, and settling the revenues and granting the funds necessary for government.

In this connection I must mention the need for a most indispensable reform. The Indian Princes are accustomed too much to consider their States and all the resources of the same as their private property. Unless and until a clear, definite, distinction is publicly acknowledged and becomes established between the public income of the State and the private allowance to the ruler as his Civil List, there can be no hope of that adjustment of public expenditure in Indian States, without which no sound programme of national development would be possible in these States. The determination of such Civil List for each ruler must be made in proportion to the income of the State. The exact figure must necessarily be determined by the representatives of the people who have to bear this burden. I have heard it said that the most enlightened Princes themselves are accustomed or willing to accept something like ten per cent. of the revenues of their States as such Civil List. If this or a like figure is finally adopted and rigorously observed, I feel certain that material development of the still hidden resources of the States will be a matter of time; and that when they are developed fully, those of us who are accustomed to the meagreness of the States and their possibilities, will be confronted with an agreeable surprise. Particularly, will this be the case, I am convinced with regard to Cutch. The Maharao Saheb is not, I confess, yet persuaded of the wisdom and legitimacy of these our demands for a full political status; and personally I have very little hope of his ever being induced of his own accord to accede to them. But even he must realise that the State and the people and even his own good name are suffering irretrievably by the continued inability of His Highness to secure the services of a competent, qualified, public-spirited minister and that the sooner the public services of his State are recast into a new mould, wherein merit rules and favour does not govern, the better, indeed, it would be for the country and its people.

My friends ,this is the aim of our Conference; to assert our birth-right as citizens; to demand them severally and collectively from the proper constitutional authorities; to formulate ways and means by which we may the most effectively and expeditiously realise the ideal set before us. There is, I must beg your indulgence to be permitted to state, a certain lack of comprehensiveness, a certain narrowness of vision, in my opinion, in any statement of ideal for a body like this, which confines itself to a purely parochial aspect of the case. We are after all, if not before all, Indians, even though we may stress particularly any further distinguishing mark that we like. Our being Hindus, or Mussalmans, or landlords, or capitalists, or labourers must not be made inconsistent with our being Indians. No movement of popular progress in any part of the country, or amongst any section or cross-section of the people can succeed, which would go counter to the accepted idea of, our national political development. That ideal has now, by common consent, been adopted to be a federal consolidation of all the provinces and states of India into a common Indian national whole. There is, in this ideal, no hint, no suggestion, of that radical school of thought, whose only achievement is negative. It does not seek to disestablish states or degrade their Princes. It does not aim at disowning treaties or denying the traditions which link us all into a common whole. On the contrary, it aims at solving a problem of five dimensions, all of which may be known, but few of them are mutually reconcilable at all points. The two most important,—the people now inhabiting respectively, the British territory and the Indian States,—will not find their political interests coinciding at all points, unless the irreducible minimum of common civic rights are declared and established and guaranteed by the Constitution as the birthright of the people. Granted this absolute minimum of federal organisation, the creation of comparable units of government,—possesing for all their local purposes, perfect autonomy, and enjoying equal rights of discussing and voting in the common national councils on all questions of national concern,—will be a mere matter of time. I will not take up your time by even a bare mention of those numerous concerns of vital importance to our very existence as a nation, which, like the provision for defence, or the facities for transportation, effect and interest us all equally, no matter under what immediate jurisdiction we may for the moment happen to be situated. Suffice it to say that such our common national concerns are more numerous and more intricate than is imagined by nine out of every ten of even the educated Indians. Without an equality of status and interest in these concerns, it is futile to hope to weld out of the seemingly incongruous mass that makes up the congery of states and provinces in India anything like a true national consciousness, an effective national concert.

I hope and trust, brother delegates, that you have realised by now the need for an independent unit like our own to see its own place in the general scheme of things, in the national picture as a whole. Without such perception, you will loose that sense of perspective and proportion, so indispensable for right planning and sound construction, whether we are building a house for our own habitation, or are founding the fabric of an entire common wealth. There is in this no violence or disregard, I submit, to the personal dignity of the Indian Princes or their importance as ruling authorities. On the contrary in place of their present sub-ordination before the Government of India, there is in the future I am now outlining to you a prospect of equality, at least as between the Government of the States and the Government of the whole of India. Even the personal status of a ruling prince stands a fair chance of improvement, subject, of course, to his being trnasformed from a petty autocrat into a decent, respectable, or responsible, constitutional ruler. Promising this, you will, I trust, perceive, that any discussion or resolution of this Conference will be to that extent incomplete, or at least incomprehensive, in so far as it overlooks its true place in the perspective I have sought to place before you.

You will, I hope, forgive me for introducing on this occasion a note, which to some of you may conceivably appear alien



Seth Purshottam Dhanji, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Cutch State People's Conference.

and inharmonious. On our own Conference its structure and nature, its programme and purpose, I feel it inexpedient to take up any portion of your time. I have glanced in passing at its central objective of educoting the people, and rousing their consciousness of political rights. To the degree that this new tutelary divinity secures the allegiance or devotion of every section of the Cutchi people, its voice would be powerful, its remonstrance effective, its admonition obeyed. In seeking the solidarity of the Parishad I am, I trust, asking nothing which the most rigorous loyalist, the most uncompromising votory of personal allegiance, would take exception to. For the Conference is and must be a body of and for all Cutchis, including, I hold, the Maharao himself-though I know one of the secretaries would dissent. It is no mere trite saying which calls the voice of people the voice of God. Ladies and Gentlemen, however we may reverence royalty in the abstract, or be devoted to it in the concrete, you cannot overlook the fact that the King, like the priest, is a parasite on hs people. Princes do not earn; they cannot add to the wealth of ther kingdom, except by so devising and ordaining their governments as to make the really productive among their peoples produce their best and their utmost.

Dean Swift has said.

"That whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politician put together."

It is to point out to the King his path of duty that the organised voice of the people, through some such institution as this our Conference, has to be expressed. Kings may come and kings may go; ministers may change; policies may be modified circumstances may be altered; but the right of the people to formulate their grievances, and concert on their means of redress, is eternal, and must, not be questioned, much less denied.

Let me say a word in passing, Brother Delegates, upon the Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of Cutch opened recently. I have nothing but praise to offer for all those who conceived, planned, propagandised for, and carried out this idea. Considering the limited time at their disposal; the absence of any public organisation or institution even to direct attention to the artists and craftsmen that still survive in Cutch after generations of neglect, the organisers have worked marvels. And I hope none will consider it invidious of me, if I select for special mention and commendation the indefatigable secretary of the exhibition committee, Mr. Gulabshanker Amratlal Dholakhia. Such success as the Exhibition may be fairly said to have attained is due to his exertions; and if the artists and craftsmen of Cutch have any future rosier than the one they at present live under, I am sure the existence in their midst of such a sympathetic organiser will be considered as the sign of that future. For there is no other sign I can see whereby those who have the government of Cutch in their hands and the destinies of the Cutchies in their command could be said by any stretch of words, to have shown the slightest solicitude for this, their first duty, viz., the preservation and encouragement of the arts and industries of the country. The Cutch Durbar were approached by the organisers of the Exhibition with a request to be allowed the use of such exhibits as there were in the Durbar possession and which were sent for Exhibition at Wembley some years ago: and also with a prayer that either His Highness the Maharao Saheb in person, or at least the Maharaj Kumar Saheb as deputy for His Highness, should open this Exhibition, historic in its own way, and as earnest of their reviving consciousness about the duty of the ruler to the workers of the land. It is with the utmost regret that I have to inform those of you who do not know of the fact that both these requests were turned down by the powers that be. I can understand, indeed, the inability of the Durbar to lend the Wembley exhibits for this occasion, as the exhibits may have, as not unusual in Cutch, been allowed to be stored up and preserved in a manner that may not bear their re-exhibition. This is, as I have said, understandable, though not quite excusable; but what is neither understandable nor excusable; what is neither creditable as an act in itself, nor commendable as a model for those who are forced to model themselves on such precedents, is the refusal of His Highness the Maharao Saheb to open the exhibition either in person, or by his obvious deputy in such matters. They will have a heavy bill to answer, I doubt not, who counselled His Highness against this simple act of courtesy to those who had spent their time and energy, not to say money, to rally together such remnants of the artistic life of Cutch, to show them in concrete from to the still surviving artists and artisans of Cutch, to impress the people of Cutch at home and abroad with their achievements in the past and with the possibilities still inherent in Cutchi workers if only that modicum of encouragement is vouchsafed to them, which is here and at present so sadly missing. In other countries they endeavour their utmost, by state bounties and subsidies, by protective legislation and fiscal arrangements, by special foreign treaties, by particular provision for technical education and training, and by a thousand other means, in which Exhibitions like this take no mean rank to preserve the arts and crafts of the country; to encourage, protect and stimulate the workers; to foster and promote the local industries, and so add to the country's wealth and happiness in every way they can. Cutch is sadly deficient in these, at least for the moment; and those who have the power to do some good, and are yet remiss in using it for the advantage of the people in their charge are loading their souls with a burden the nature of which I shudder even to think of No doubt, there will always be sycophants, or even knights-errant in a lost cause. King Charles I. of England had many a follower to his own day, and many an admirer since; and even King John of the Magna Charta memory had seven followers on the day that the whole of the people of England were arrayed in arms against him, and the Pope had outlawed him and placed his realm under an interdict. His Highness the Maharao Saheb is a much better ruler than John, and perhaps, as King, not half so bad as Charles. It is not surprising to me, therefore, that he has certain admirers and abetors in this his inexcusable indifference to the material needs of the people in his charge. But I hope and trust that while it is yet time; while the patience and the loyalty of his people are yet not altogether exhausted, he would open his eyes to the hurtfulness of his indifference, to the wastefulness of his policy, to the abyss yawning at his feet.

And now, Brother Delegates, I fear I have already taken too much of your time, and laid too heavy a tax on your patience. I leave it to you to discuss and determine the line of action we must adopt for the redress of the wrongs of the Cutchi people, for the devising of measures to promote their happiness. For myself, I have again to thank you for the honour you have done me, for the patience you have shown me; and to express my fervent hope, my heartfelt prayer, that Cutch will again awake from her sleep of generations, and re-

(Continued on next page.)

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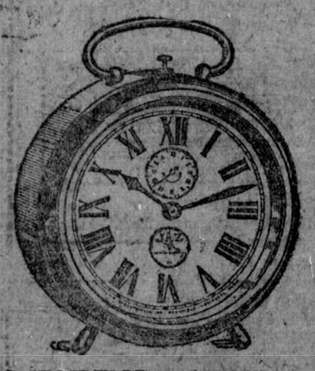

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# BRITISH WORKERS' MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

## "VIVE LA REVOLUTION"

## AMNESTY FOR CLASS-WAR PRISONERS.

LONDON, Dec. 8, (By Mail.)

Over 6,000 workers gathered in the Albert Hall on Sunday at a great meeting organised by the International Class War Prisoners Aid to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, to greet the Workers' Delegation on its return from the U. S. S. R., and to demand an amnesty for the prisoners still in jail for their activities during the general strike in Britain.

Seated on the platform were the wives and little children of the Cramlington miners now serving long term sentences in Maidstone jail.

The entry of the British Delegation, who had returned from the U. S. S. R. the day before, was greeted with loud applause.

The striking features of this demonstration were the beautiful decoration of the hall with gigantic streamers and Labour Party, Trades Council, Trade Union, I.L.P. and Communist Party banners; the use of the loud speakers, which made it possible for the speeches to be clearly heard by those in the cheapest seats; and the number of workers who have made up parties for the occasion—many having hired charabancs coming from the suburbs of London.

But perhaps the most inspiring moment of all came when, two members of the Labour League of ex-service men, wearing for the first time their uniform (khaki tunic and breeches with red tie and armlet) stepped forward and unfurled a giant banner of Lenin. They were greeted with tumultuous cheers and the audience as one man rose and broke into the "Internationale."

J. W. Brown (late Secretary of the I. F. T. U.) in moving the resolution welcoming home the workers' delegation from Soviet Russia and sending greetings to the Russian Workers on the tenth anniversary of the Revolution, said it was a tragedy that the workers' greatest experiment in Russia, encompassed by the hostile forces of capitalism, was not helped but hindered by the European Labour leaders, who were the most backward in the world.

Miss Helen Crawford said that it was remarkable that the capitalist press, which was always describing the terrible state of Russia, nevertheless joined with the Government in putting every obstacle in the way of a workers' delegation going there. As one who had three times been the guest of His Majesty, she had a special interest in visiting the Russian prisons. She found there no solitary confinement, the prisoners smoking and playing games and every efforts being made to help them. One criminal with a five years' sentence had composed two operas, others formed an orchestra; facilities were given for photographic work, etc.

MR. JAGGER'S CHOICE.

Mr. J. Jagger, (President of N. U. D. A. W.) said he had gone as a plain business man to see what Russia had done in the last ten years. He had seen India under British Imperialism and he had seen Russia's Eastern States, i.e., Georgia, and he would rather live in the latter.

A wholesale mass attack was being prepared against the U. S. S. R. and official figures showed that the six capitalist powers were spending 70 per cent. more on armaments now than in 1913.

J. T. Murphy.—In the name of the Communist Party of Great Britain, brought greetings to the Russian workers and saluted the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution—"the Revolution which refuses to collapse and which is marching on to Socialism despite the prophecies of labour leaders, who say it is marching to capitalism." For the first time in history the toilers had become rulers.

Litvinov's disarmament proposals at Geneva had unmasked the League of Nation's hypocricy and revealed Russia's sincerity for peace. Capitalism would never disarm, for it could not live a single hour without the force necessary to hold down the workers.

"Until we had not the spirit of Revolution and were prepared to work, to fight, and if need be, die for revolution, there would be no world peace."

The present discords within the labour movement, not only in Britain, but in every country throughout the world, were a sign of growing pains. But in thinking of revolution and of the Russian Revolution we should miss the greatest lesson of the last ten years if we overlooked the role played by the Communist Party in guiding the revolution and building up the Socialist State.

A. J. Cook, (Secretary of the Miners' Federation).—In moving the resolution calling for an amnesty for all class-war prisoners imprisoned as a result of the General Strike, said that living evidence of the brutality of British "Justice" was shown whenever there was a real class issue.

The resolution as it stood was of little use for it spoke of "appeals" to the Home Secretary. The Parliamentary Labour Party and the General Council; we could appeal, but they were all alike determined not to hear us. As Secretary of the M. F. C. B. he wished to pay a tribute to the I. C. W. P. A., which had done more to preserve the spirit of Trade Unionism than thousands of speeches. The I. C. W. P. A., brought bread where others only brought instructions.

"PROUD OF MINERS' MARCH."

He was proud, too, of the miners' march—the March which succeeded, the March which challenged the right of officialdom to interfere; and, as the Miners' Secretary, he paid tribute to Hannington, the Leader.

Hannington would say he only did his duty—but he was one of the very few who were ready not only to advise but to do.

When Hannington's (the National Organiser of the Unemployed movement) name was mentioned, the applause was defening, the audience showing their appreciation of his work.

Hannington, went on Cook, "had defied the filth of the capitalist press and went on with his work. The miners would not forget either the sort of treatment given them by the "Daily Herald", but the answer of the organised workers must be to take this paper—their own paper—out of the hands of the reactionaries.

When war came the labour leaders, who had already betrayed the workers, would never advise them not to fight, for, that would mean civil war and revolution, which they would never face. We must be prepared to face it.

The enthusiastic meeting ended with singing the Red Flag and finally "The Internationale."—Free Press.

## NEEDS OF CUTCHHIS

(Continued from previous page.)

sume her contribution by no means insignificant, to the progress and development of the whole of India. She lacks not in men; she is not deficient in talent and enterprise; she is not even barren of resources altogether, though appearances may for the moment be against such a claim Given men and material, given talent and daring, what do we want for the revival of that past, of which every one present here must be justly proud? Only the aid of the ruler and his adviser! Shall we always be lacking in that? In spite of appearance and experience to the contrary; in spite of misunderstandings that may be fostered by interested parties, or misconceptions which may arise from the infrequency of opportunities for explaining them fully, I doubt not, fear not; that the aid of the ruler will also be forthcoming at the proper time. Amen.

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SPEECH.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, after welcoming the delegates to the second sessions of the Cutchi People's Conference at Cutch Mandvi, pointed out the fitness of Mandvi as the first venue in Cutch of the Cutchi Conference, and mentioned also some of the difficulties against which the people in Mandvi had to contend. Though held in Mandvi, the Conference, however, was welcomed to the place by the entire populace of Cutch. All classes and castes, all sections and opinions were united in welcoming the Conference to Cutch Mandvi, and those who fancied, there were serious divisions in the Conference ranks had only to consider the cosmopolitan composition of the Executive of the Reception Committee, as also of the Reception Committee itself.

Mr. Purushottam Dhanji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, then went on to discuss the work done in the course of the first year by the Executive appointed by the Conference last year, and remarked upon the triumph achieved by the official recognition of the Conference from the Cutch Durbar. He was aware that the replies given by His Highness about the Resolutions of the first Conference were far from satisfactory; and the action of the Cutch administration on some of the vital problems of Cutch administration was anything but encouraging, but that did not deter the Conference Executive from prosecuting steadily the main ideal of the Conference and its immediate task, without caring much for the inspired criticism of hireling hacks. The Conference was, of course, far from having achieved the ideal it had set before itself; but the members as well as the critics must know such far-reaching change as the Conference was proposing would not be accomplished in a day.

The Chairman then went on to glance at some of the special hardships of the Cutch people, like the Exchange problem, which was, he told the audience being unconscionably delayed. The Builder improvements, too, he was of opinion, did not keep pace with the requirements of ed a note of warning against the oversanguine expectations from the new port of Kundla opened by His Excellency last November. That port, the speaker opined, was unsuitable for smaller country craft in which alone the bulk of the trade of Cutch was carried. Demand for a suitable, experienced, sympathetic Minister next occupied the Chairman's attention, and the reforms in the Public Services of the State were similarly held up as urgent and overdue. The needs of agriculture occupied no small space in this address, as was but fit and proper; while the special evil of favouritism in high places was also not omitted from the catalogue of grievances of the Cutchi people.

Mr. Purushottam Dhanji next referred to the Cutchi Arts and Crafts Exhibition opened by the President of the Conference, in default of the Maharao or his son. The Exhibition was on a very small scale, the organisers were aware but the Chairman hoped the smallness of the scale would be overlooked in view of the fact that it was the first effort of the kind in Cutch after nearly half a century; that there was no State organisation to preserve and promote such artisanship as still survived in the country; and that the Durbar had not been able to see their way to loaning to the Exhibition Committee those Durbar ordered specimens which were once exhibited at the Imperial Exhibition at Wembley.

In conclusion, the Chairman begged the Delegates' indulgence if their comfort and convenience were suffering in any way; the fault, he urged, in such case, was that of the extremely limited nature of their means, and not of their will. He again welcomed heartily the Delegates from the different parts of Cutch as well as from the different provinces and countries where Cutchis are settled, introduced to them Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsi, the President of the Conference, and expressed a fervent hope and prayer that the deliberations of this Second Sessions of their Conference would be attended with more gratifying results than ever before.

## THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND THE RESERVE BANK

(Continued from Page 6.)

this may involve, as it has involved in the past, the deliberate dispersion of our gold holdings, the starvation of our currency needs and the strangling of our industries. If this is the primary object for which the Reserve Bank is to be instituted, we might well ask the economists who will be gathered at Lucknow to consider if they are going to give their support to the proposed Bill. A Reserve Bank with powers such as are proposed to be given to it is an instrument for perpetuating in an aggravated form all the evils from which the country has suffered during the last thirty years. Those evils were the outcome of a currency policy which aimed at fixity of exchange and the proposal for a Reserve Bank is only a proposal for doing more effectively and systematically what the Government of India through the Controller of Currency and the Imperial Bank of India have been doing for the last few years.

WHAT IS REALLY WANTED.

A Reserve Bank working on the basis of an effective gold-standard is the surest and safest weapon for stimulating our economic development: it would centralise our gold resources, stabilise the money market and the foreign exchanges automatically, and would draw out from hoardings the unproductive gold lying inert so far for nation-building purposes. But a Reserve Bank working on the basis of a Gold Bullion Standard would defeat the fundamental purpose for which every country requires an effective monetary organisation; it will only mean the continuance and enlargement of the office of the Controller of Currency for perpetuating the life of the Gold Exchange Standard in a new form.

We earnestly appeal to our friends who gather at Lucknow to have these considerations clearly in their minds before they express an opinion on the question of the proposed Reserve Bank. To whom can the country look for guidance and leadership on economic questions if it be not to a body such as the Economic Conference?

## NO RIGHT TO DICTATE TO INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

Here again the Opposition succumbed to a confusion.

PERPETUATING DIVISION.

The second of the two decisive arguments, which Mrs MacDonald developed with as much unctions as Lord Birkenhead, is no less Imperialistic. Certainly there are divisions in India. Whether in this connection they are so numerous and important as the two leaders urged is another matter. I should have thought that from one reasonable Hindu, one moderate Muslim, and one Indian sympathetic to the workers and the depressed castes a fair representation could have been obtained. By stressing these divisions we encourage and perpetuate them. While we stand inviting every minority to come to us with its case against the majority we delay and frustrate the formation of a nation. That, if we desire to prolong our own direct rule, is the obvious strategy. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. MacDonald, like Lord Birkenhead, by treating these divisions as the central fact of the Indian situation, was helping those who would "divide to conquer". Our duty, as Socialists, is rather to discover the common Indian view, and to plead with our countrymen to face it and respect it, even when it is opposed to our own cruder interest and our racial pride.

Under the influence of these two arguments both governing parties rejected the idea of appointing a Commission composed jointly of Englishmen and Indians. The Government has, however, devised a machinery by which Indians may present their own draft of a Constitution to the Commission, and afterwards, before a Parliamentary Committee at Westminster, criticise the Commission's Report. It is easy to understand why Indians rejected this plan. The "jury" remains exclusively English. Indians may give evidence: they may offer suggestions and criticisms. But the report, the only report which will go to Parliament, will be an English report. The draft of a Constitution, and the only draft which will be laid officially before Parliament, will be an English draft. Mr. Baldwin begged Indians to believe that this procedure places them in no position of "inferiority." There Mr. Baldwin deceived himself. If only one report, and that the report of God's Seven Englishmen, goes to Parliament, it is dishonest to profess that India has equal rights.

THE BRITISH "JURY".

The Labour Party knew and saw this clearly. It devised a compromise which in this one vital matter differed from the Government's proposals. The essential point in this compromise was the provision "that the reports of both Commissions (i.e., the British and the Indian) should in due course be presented to the joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament." On this condition the Party was prepared to support the Government and permit Messrs. Walsh and Attlee to serve. Mr. MacDonald did, indeed, in rather tepid language, put forward this proposal, not as a conditon, but as a suggestion. He knew before he spoke that it had been rejected. For on the previous day Lord Birkenhead had said: "We must take no step which would lead to the risk that we should have two reports proceeding from two Commissions." The Labour Party made no attempt to use its powerful strategical position to insist on this vital condition. Stripped of this condition, the Government's proposals leave the British "jury" supreme. India is not even so far an equal that she may present to Parliament a Constitution which Parliament might amend or reject. Not a vestige of self-determination do we recognise.

In this matter of immense moment, the Labour Party, it seems to me, under Mr. MacDonald's guidance, has become the complacent partner with the Tory Party in a policy of Imperialism; it has betrayed Socialist principles and forfeited its claim to the confidence of the Indian people. We have accepted solidarity, in the face of passionate protests from India, with the Capitalist parties. We shall be bound, under the conventions of continuity which we have recognised, by this report of the English "jury", and our task in office will be to impose it on a nation which has neither shared in framing it nor enjoyed the right to present its alternative at Westminster. Our prospects of guiding India to a friendly and peaceful solution are immeasurably less because we have acted in this unworthy manner. Not India only, but all Asia, will see in us, and justly see, a Party committed to Imperialism.

RANGOON, Dec. 26.

Nga Po Thwe, a former pupil of the French Roman Catholic Priest Father Chagnot, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Father Chagnot at Maubin some months back, has been executed.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

would be employed for productive and cultural purposes.

Further important addition—"While insisting upon the views thus stated the delegation is nevertheless ready to participate in any and every discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments whenever practical measures really leading to disarmament are proposed."

Mr. Litvinov in conclusion said that 'His plan might seem Utopian; but all less complete schemes were hopelessly complicated. "He was aghast at the complexity and confusion of the questions with which that of disarmament had been entangled.

"It might be said that the Russian plan was propaganda. But if the Commission was not a suitable place for peace-propaganda, he was there under a misapprehension."

The whole proposals fell like a bombshell in all the camps of the Imperialist Forces. The newspapers of Britain were staggered and could not collect their wits for a while under the staggering nature of the schemes.

The "Morning Post" simply said that the Soviet Government is "sorely in need of some argument which will uphold its tottering power." The "Daily Mail" offers the solution that it is "A Soviet Plot." The "Daily News" made a violent attack upon the proposals which it describes as "obviously impudent," and a "clumsy and cynical farce." The very idea of disarmament was ridiculed." There cannot be many persons who do not realise that to ask England to disarm completely and to leave her trade routes for which the very life of her thronged cities depends, utterly defenceless is not exactly the same as to ask Russia, which is practically self-supporting, to do so."—Free Press.

# DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

## SOVIET'S PRACTICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSALS

## BRITISH PRESS AGHAST AND SPITEFUL.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (By Mail).

On November 30th last, immediately after the opening of the meeting of the preparatory Commission for the League Disarmament Conference, Mr. Litvinov, the delegate of Soviet Russia, presented the complete proposals of his Government.

Before putting forward the detailed statement Mr. Litvinov, prefaced it by moving a resolution inviting the Commission to declare that,

"Whereas the existence of armaments, and their tendency to growth by their very nature inevitably lead to armed conflicts between Nations, diverting the workers and peasants from peaceful productive labour, and bringing in their train countless disasters, and whereas an armed force is a weapon in the hands of the Great Powers for the oppression of the peoples of small and colonial countries, and whereas the complete abolition of armaments is at present the only real means of guaranteeing security and affording a guarantee against the outbreak of war:—

This Fourth Session of the Preparatory Commission for disarmament resolves:

(1) To proceed immediately to the working out in detail of a draft Convention for complete general disarmament of the principles proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

(2) Proposes the convocation not later than March 1928 of a Disarmament Conference for the discussion and confirmation of the proposals provided in clause one.

Mr. Litvinov then dealt with the history of post-war international relations:—

"The Government of the Soviet Union adheres to its opinion that under capitalism they could not count upon the removal of the causes which give rise to armed conflict. Militarism and Big Navies were the natural consequences of Capitalism. They intensified existing differences and a vast impetus to all potential quarrels. The peoples of all countries, however, enfeebled and impoverished by war, were imbued with the determination to struggle against new Imperialist war.

This made it possible for the Soviet Government to accept the invitation to the Commission.

The solemn promises of the treaties had not been even partially fulfilled. The League had systematically evaded setting the question of disarmament in a practical light. The work done so far had been purely decorative."

He then referred to the continual delays and to the fact that though the decision to call a conference was taken in 1925, no date for it had methods now been fixed.

"The methods adopted had evoked endless, fruitless arguments on "Military potentials", and had afforded opportunity for indefinite postponement of the decisive question. The Soviet Government had several times tried to get the question definitely and practically formulated. But its endeavours had always encountered determined resistance. It had not been invited to the Washington Conference. The Genoa Conference had rejected its proposals. So were its proposals to the Border States in Moscow in 1922.

The Soviet Delegation is authorised by its Government to propose the complete abolition of all Land, Marine, and Air Forces."

The Soviet Government proposed:—

(a) The destruction of all land, sea and air forces, and the non-admittance of their existence in any concealed form whatsoever.

(b) The destruction of all weapons, military supplies, means of chemical warfare, and all other forms of armament and means of destruction in the possession of troops or military or general stores.

(c) The scrapping of all warships and military air-vessels.

(d) The discontinuance of the calling up of citizens for military training, either in armies or public bodies.

(e) Legislation for the abolition of military service, either compulsory, voluntary, or recruital.

(f) Legislation prohibiting the calling up of trained reserves.

(g) The destruction of fortresses and naval and air bases.

(h) The scrapping of military plants factories, and war industry-plants in general industrial works.

(i) The discontinuance of assigning funds for military purposes both in State budgets and those of public bodies.

(j) The abolition of Military, Naval and Air Ministries, the dissolution of General Staffs and all kinds of Military administrations, departments and institutions.

(k) The legislative prohibition of military propaganda, military training of the population, and military education both by State and public bodies.

(l) Legislative prohibition of the patenting of all kinds of armaments and means of destruction with a view to the removal of the incentives to the invention of same.

(m) Legislation making the infringement of any of the above stipulations a grave crime against the State.

(n) The withdrawal of, or corresponding alteration of, all legislative acts, both of national and international scope, infringing the above stipulations.

"Of the capitalist States rejected the immediate abolition of standing armies. The Soviet Government would to prepare to propose that complete disarmament should be carried out simultaneously by all States by gradual stages over a period of four years.

National funds freed from war budgets

(Continued in Column 5.)

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## OPINIONS ON DR. ANSARI'S ADDRESS.

### ALLAHABAD PRESS

ALLAHABAD Dec. 27.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential address the "Leader" writes:—"The address of Dr. Ansari is notable for its sobriety of language and is free from appeals to emotion. It does not suggest the adoption of any heroic or spectacular methods for the attainment of the goal. The poliqy he has suggested as such as to command the largest measure of support from all true nationalists. He has refused to play to the gallery and has avoided the use of catchwords calculated to confuse and mislead. Yet his address is a thoroughly nationalist one and is marked by transparent sincerity of purpose."—A.P.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

"The Pioneer" in a leading article with the caption "Boycott fantastic" says that the agile performance of Congress and other agitators at Christmas time are no doubt highly satisfactory to those who immediately witness them but they will not be so impressive to the larger circle beyond. Indeed it may well be wondered whether the boycotters would be served if they realise how little is the appeal which their proposed adventure makes to the British public.—A. P.

### LAHORE PRESS

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Tribune" characterises the address of Dr. Ansari as a brilliant one and entirely worthy of the man and the hour. "Admirable in its brevity no less than in its felicity of expression it was exactly the kind of lead to the Congress and the country that one had a right to expect from a man called to National leadership at this supreme crisis in the life of both. It was from the first to the last a notable and highly opportune pronouncement on which the President of the Congres and the country are alike to be congratulated."

"Bande Matram" says Dr Ansari has expresed his opinion on all important problems of the day in a farsighted and statesmanlike manner. The paper opines that the outstanding feature of Dr. Ansari's address is his clarion call for unity not only amongst communities but also among political parties in the country.

"The Hindu Herald" declares that the address is thoroughly in keeping with the momentous character of the session of the Congress. "Never since the memorable thirty-ninth session of the Congress has India's political programme been set forth in terms more refreshingly unambiguous. In clear straightforward sentences the President describes the difficulties facing us. There are many but none so formidable as the one arising out of the aggressiveness of imperialism and the greed of high finance, two most fruitful sources of trouble and misery in the world to-day. That a free and self-governing India is an indispensable factor in the world's salvation seems to be the leading note of the Presidential address and the remainder of it is an illuminating exposition of the problem how to free India."—A.P.

### MADRAS PRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Appreciative comments have been made by the local press on Dr. Ansari's Presidential address. The "Hindu" calls it a statesmanlike one and says that the appeal for making the Congress the sole arbiter of India's destiny is assured of success.

"Justice" applauds Dr. Ansari for his sustained restraint.—A.P.

### CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Commenting on Dr. Ansari's presidential address at the Congress, "The Statesman" remarks that if Dr. Ansari means that Indian politicians must in fact dictate the conditions of the future relations of Britain and India, then he is asking for the impossible, and knows it full well. No Indian constitution will ever be framed in that way, and the sooner that is recognised, the sooner shall we be on the solid ground of reality.

### "FULL OF FINE SENTIMENTS"

BENARES, Dec. 27.

Commenting on the address of Dr. Ansari, the "Aj" says that the speech is full of fine sentiments from beginning to end. No harsh words have been used against any party. While he has expressed his own opinion with sober-mindedness, he has shown every regard for the views of others.—Free Press.

### BURMA PRESS.

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

"The Rangoon Gazette," commenting on the Congress presidential address says, it is in keeping with the best traditions of that body—a permanent opposition. Dr. Ansari is himself a Muslim but we find him repeating a familiar lament of the past Presidents that the Congress has less and less attraction for the Muslims and Sikhs while Christians and Parsis stand aloof almost. It is regrettable that the national movement has given importance to the chords of hatred and recrimination let lose against Britain.—Free Press.

## ARYAN CONFERENCE

### A MOVEMENT OF HINDU SOCIAL REFORM

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

The Aryan Conference commenced today under the Presidentship of Dr. Moonjee in the Gokhale Hall this afternoon. Mr. K. D. Shastri, in opening the Conference traced the origin and work of the Arya Samaj movement in Northern India and said the Arya Samaj movement was a movement for reviving the Vedic religion in its pristine purity and spreading it to all the communities. He paid tribute to Swami Dayanand, founder of the movement. Dr. Malaya welcomed delegates and members.

Dr. Moonjee then delivered his Presidential address in the course of which he made a strong plea, requesting Hindus of South India to remove the curse of untouchability. He asserted that untouchability had no foundation in the Hindu religion.

He then made passing references to Shivaji's life and showed how his work as a social reformer gave them lead.

The Conference then adopted resolutions (1) requesting Hindus of all denominations to take up the work of Shudhi. (2) Inviting attention of the Hindus of the Madras Presidency for taking keen interest in the study of Vedas and making the study of Vedic literature open to all and (3) expressing its sorrow at the ghastly murder of Swami Shradanand, Nanak Chand, Bheram Singh, Rao Bahadur Shah and many others and assaults on Mr. Rajana't.

Some other resolutions were also adopted.—Free Press.

## PLEA FOR SUPPRESSING CRIME IN BURMA

RANGOON, Dec. 26.

A public meeting convened by the People's Party, passed resolutions urging the Government to reduce crime by suppressing gambling, restricting the sale of intoxicants, promoting moral education, and improving economic conditions, to expedite the formation of land mortgage banks and to abolish the capitation and thathameda taxes. Other resolutions were also adopted criticising the Home Member for "interference in party politics," protesting against the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act and also protesting against the Yunzalin Scheme. A deputation is to wait on His Excellency the Governor to place the views of the meeting before him.—A. P.

## SILVER JUBILEE OF "VASANT"

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

The presentation of a commemoration volume written by his admirers to Acharya Anand Shanker Dhruva, pro-vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his monthly magazine "Vasant", took place this evening before a large gathering. Speeches were delivered eulogising his services to the cause of Gujarati literature.—A. P.

## "CO-OPERATIVE TRADING CLASS AT CAMBAY"

The Christmas week here coincided with the inauguration of the Co-operative Training Class for the secretaries of the societies and those who interested themselves in the movement. Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, the Administrator who has been taking keen interest in the welfare of the agriculturists and to whom is due the credit of introducing the movement in the State inaugurated the class in spite of his indifferent health. While opening the class he said that he has in his last administration report referred to the growth and development of the movement in the State which received and still receives the benefit of experienced guidance from its subject Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala who has sown the seeds thereof, after having tasted its fruits in Jambusar Taluka in Broach District where he works as a District Honorary Organiser.

At the Training Class Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji, the Divisional Honorary Organiser C. S. N. D. Rao Saheb P. H. Banatvala District Honorary Orgniser Jambusar, Mr. S. G. Almaula, the Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies Northern Division and Mr. S. D. Parikh, Registrar Co-operative Societies Baroda State delivered lectures to the students on the subject dealing with the various aspects of co-operation. The auditors of British Gujrat have been also invited to impart training to the students in accounts and auditing. During its existence of one year the movement at present claims 16 registered rural societies with a working capital of nearly rupees fifty thousand and a total membership of about 500 souls. It is believed that the necessities of the urban popalation in respect of banking facilities will be satisfied with the establishment of a Co-operative Urban Bank in Bombay town; while with the increase in the number of rural societies supervision and adequate finance will be insured by the organisation of a Supervising Union and Central Banking Section Co-operative Central Bank for the State in near future.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 29 1927

## UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG.

### PRINCIPLES AND PERSONALITIES.

### REPLIES TO CHRONICLE QUESTIONNAIRE.

There is a universal desire in the country that all political parties should present a united front to the Government who have affronted the country by the appointment of the Simon Commission. With a view to focuss public opinion on this all-important question of the mobilisation of all parties under the Congress Flag, a questionnaire has been addressed by the "Bombay Chronicle" to prominent persons of all political parties. We publish below the replies of Sir Maropant Joshi, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., Munshi Ishwar Saran M.L.A., Mr. S. Sesha Iyengar and Sir H. S. Gour.

QUESTIONS.

1. What, if any, are the minimum changes in the constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?

2. In view of the fact that the Congress is or should be thoroughly national i.e., inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views, but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate their views and act up to them when they think essential to do so?

3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to improve the representative character of the Congress?

4. What action, in addition to vigorous vocal protests and the formulation of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Simon Commission effective?

SIR M. V. JOSHI.

The following are the replies received from Sir Moropant V. Joshi:—

The Congress is not but should be representative. It should be open to all parties in the country that is to say it should be possible for all parties to send their representatives if they so desire.

The Congress creed should be plainly in favour of constitutional agitation. There should be no room for mental reservations and double meanings of words. Anarchists should have no place in Congress.

The Congress should besides the ordinary representatives through Congress Committees permit representatives of different political associations from the Provinces, such as the Liberal Federation-Muslim League-Khilafat, the Sikh Sabha, Anglo Indian Association. The Associations must be of sufficient importance as regards political views and must be recognized by the Congress to enable them to send representatives. Ten representatives for each 100 paying members of an association would do; mere commercial bodies or associations not having definite political views should not have any representation.

The Congress can only be a focussing and deliberative and advisory body. The policy in a given year should be binding only on Congress Committees but not necessarily on minorities who do not accept the policy. Resolutions of Congress cannot and should not be looked upon as mandates binding on individual Congressmen.

The Congress as such should have no candidates for Council entry. That should be left to party caucuses.

I agree that minority groups should remain in the Congress but shou'd be free to propagate their views and act up accordingly.

I think a boy-cott of British goods could only be effective in one way. To accomplish this mere resolutions or Mr. Patel's Congress Committee will not do. Capital must be collected two crores each in Bomway, Madras, Calcutta and other goods instead of goods of British origin should be actually imported into the market. This requires the co-operation of the merchants doing retail sales of these goods and the capitalists who will bring the goods at a central place and sell it to retail dealers.

MR. S. STTRAMURTI.

The following replies are received from Mr. S. Satyamurti:—

I am now a member of the Congress. But, I am not against the khaddar franchise being altered if that will distinctly and by itself enable large number of Non-Congress men to enter the Congress.

The Congress must include all parties in the country. But it can have only one political programme at a time, as decided by the majority. Minorities are and must be free to convert themselves into a majority. But until they do so, they must, while vigorously propagating their views, desist from acting up to them, if the Congress is not to be killed.

I wish the Congress must have well-defined electorates and elections run on up-to-date lines.

I suggest (1) Hartals on the day of arrival of the Commission in each City in India (2) Demonstrations by women. Labourers and students to present the bleak kneed among us from co-operating with the Commission and (6) Organising of the electorates throughout India to being maximum pressure to bear upon their elected representatives to desist from any co-operation with the Commission.

MUNSHI ISHWAR SARAN.

Mdnshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., writes:—

I shall take up the 4th kuestion first. I attach considerable importance to the boycott of the Simon Commission. We can if we so chose utilise the present opportunity to very great advantage. I shall make the following suggestions in connection with it:—

1. Members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly, and the Provincial Councils should be asked to visit their constituencies and get resolations of boycott passed at public meetings.

2. If any member is unwilling to do so others should visit his constituency and convene public meetings which should call upon such member to vacate his seat.

3. The resolution passed at such meetings should be sent to the Home Secretary as well as to the India Office.

4. A general hartal may be organised fod the day on which they land in Bombay.

5. Patriotic Indians should refuse to have anything to do with them even at Social Functions as members of the Commission. Please note that I do not bear any ill-will to these gentlemen nor do I contemplate any personal discourtesy to them. But we have to make our position clear and therefore we shall refuse to meet them as members of the Commission. These remarks will not apply to these gentlemen in their private and individual capacity.

6. In addition to the general hartal we might have hartals at the various places which the Commission might visit.

7. Of course the various Legislative Bodies will take such steps as may be expedient in order to show their resentment and indignation.

1. Pray remember that the framing of the future constitution for India is a matter of extreme difficulty and delicacy. When we recall to mind the general temper of the country at the present moment be realise that if we can succeed in framing a constitution which is acceptable to the various parties and communities in the country half of our battle will have been won. A boycott may be perfectly complete but it will not be effective if we cannot follow it up with a constitution of our own. The drafting of such a constitution will require all our energy, capacity, tact, and patriotism. The biggest problem that the framers will have to face is the Hindu Mohammedan problem and if we can get over it I am inclined to the view that it will be difficult for any body successfully to resist it. If we are in earnest about the matter I venture to think that there will be very little time indeed left for any thing else. A constitution which is prepared and accepted by one party or another or by one community or another will not serve the end in view. The constitution should be such that we might be able truthfully to say that this constitution was accepted by the nation as a whole.

II. If the constitution is prepared, assuming that we are able to prepare one, we should carry on a vigorous propaganda about it throughout the country. I shall apply again 'Mutatis Mutandis' my remarks already made about the duties of the members of the various Legislatures to this business also.

III. If this is going to be our last and final struggle as Dr. Annie Beant has very aptly described it will be necessary to try as far as we can to gain the World opinion in our favour. I realise that some friends ridicule this idea but I must confess

my faith in the potency of the world opinion.

1. I must make no secret of my views as regards the talk that one hears about the starting of Civil Disobedience or the campaign for non-payment of taxes. I am decidedly of opinion that any such action at the present moment will be most unwise and excessively harmful. It will create dissension and fritter away our energies and prevent us from concentrating our attention on the reconciling of all the different view-points and thus evolving a constitution for the whole of the country. [illegible] in producing such a Constitution as I have described above this union, in my humble judgment, will lead to our joining the Congress without any very great effort. As regards the various parties joining the Congress at Madras, I am afraid, there is no tmuch prospect for it. I have suggested it to the President-elect and I suggest to you now that at Madras every effort should be made to create an atmosphere of sympathy and good will and we should hold a conference of a few representatives of all the various parties and try to evolve a scheme which will find favour with all of them. If this conference comes to an agreement, we should hold a special session of the Congress which will be a re-united Congress.

I hope I shall be forgiven for saying that the present dissensions is due in a large measure to misunderstanding, prejudices, and pre-possessions. If every party is prepared to give up some of its fetishes, union cannot be long delayed. I say with great sorrow that many of our difficulties are due more to personalities than to principles.

If it be difficult to bring about a reunion of all the parties by the modification of the Congress creed, why not achieve the same result by having a common boycott movement whose function it will be also to prepare the Constitution. I am more anxious than I can tell you that at the present moment, no insistence should be placed on our points of difference, every stress to laid on our points of agreement. It is just possible, there may be perchance some controversy about all parties joining the Congress and about settling minor details, but I venture to hope that there won't be the same difficulty about our joining the common boycott movement whose real object will be the drafting of the Constitution.

MR. SESHA IYENGAR.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar, M.L.A., replies as follows:—

I am not for diluting the creed further. Yes, minority parties should remain in the Congress. They may strive to convert it to their views. But till then, they should conform to the wishes of the majority.

It is difficult to deal with it in this small compass.

Ignore it altogether.

SIR H. S. GOUR.

Sir Hari Singh Gour replies as follows:—

1. The present policy of the Congress must be changed in three respects before it would enlist my sympathy or the sympathy of those who think with me.

(i) It must place Swaraj before Charka and not Charka before Swaraj.

(ii) It must work with a national spirit and not become the caucus of a few iron-sides who defy and ridicule wealth, intellect, position, constructive ability and all that make life sweet and healthy.

(iii) The mentality of the Congress has been the mentality of the proletariat. It is run by those who advocate the doctrine of Bolshevism. The under current of its method of work is Bolshevik. India will never be Bolshevik. The rise of the proletariat spells anarchy in all countries, Russia included.

2. As the minorities are seeking protection at the hands of the Paramount Government in the new Constitution, the minorities are equally entitled to seek protection in the Councils of the Congress. This is the least they are entitled to. But I do not think that in the present temper of the Congress, the minorities have any chance of a fair and impartial hearing; nor am I convinced that those who keep the machinery of the Congress going, will easily surrender their power to those invited to re-join, i.e., as that would instantly throw them into the back-ground. But if there are a few earnest Congressmen anxious and desirous of bringing about a national unity, it is only possible by a Round Table Conference in which the Constitution of the Congress is thoroughly over-hauled and its absurdities chopped off in favour of a reasoned and rational programme.

3. I would suggest that all members of the Legislature, Central and Provincial should be 'ipso facto' members of the Managing Committee of the Congress as it will ensure a certain degree of representative character to the Congress. I would purge from the Congress the Khaddar and Charka which are making India ridiculous in the eyes of the world. I can understand Swadeshism and Swaraj, but I have never been able to understand the cult of the Charka and Khaddar. It has been given a trial for nearly ten years, and with what result? The economic laws of life can never be thwarted by recouse to talismans; and Charka is one of them.

4. I am not in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission for the following reasons:—

(i) Because boycoot was tried in 1919 and it failed.

(ii) In the present dis-united state of the country, boycott is certain to fail again and it will place the boycotters at a great disadvantage.

(iii) It is perfectly clear from the signs of the times that the bulk of Indians, Mahomedans, Christians, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Untouchables and the like are opposed to boycott. In these circumstances, the lauching of boycott would be suicidal to those who embark upon it.

(iv) I think the Parliamentary Commission is Providential, for if a mixed Commission of Indians and Europeans were appointed and the Constitution revised, the Hindus and Mahomedans would have had grievances against each other for all time. One would have accused the other of having secured an undue advantage to the detriment of the other. In these circumstances, it is much better that a Parliamentary Commission has been appointed so that all parties can now abuse Parliament for giving them very little; but they cannot abuse one another which they would have done in other circumstances.

(Continued from Column 6.)

evidence. (Interruption). Will Hon. Members allow me to point out that the evidence has been given by my Hon. Friend the Member for Penryn and Falmouth, who was himself a Member of the Legislative Assembly when the Resolution was passed?

Mr. Beckett: May I point out, in the first place, that the hon. Member for Penryn and Falmouth (Mr. Pilcher) only, at the best, confirmed one instance, and not five, and, secondly, that he was only speaking from memory? We do not doubt his word, but we do somewhat doubt his memory.

Earl Winterton: I am sorry if the hon. Member doubts my hon. Friend's recollection, but, seeing that my hon. Friend was himself a Member of the Assembly, and was present on the occasion in question, quite obviously, if what my hon. Friend says is not accepted, what I say will not be accepted either.

Mr. Buchanan: Why not give us proof?

Earl Winterton: The proof is in the statement I have made that these Resolutions have been passed, and there is even stronger proof in the statement of my hon. Friend the Member for Penryn and Falmouth. If hon. Members will not accept the proof offered by someone who was a Member of the Assembly which passed the Resolution, what proof will they accept? This matter has loomed far too largely in the discussion. The whole point of the demand from India, quite apart from the Assembly, has for years past been, as the right hon. and gallant gentleman the Member for Newcastle under Lyme (Colonel Wedgwood) knows perfectly well, for an acceleration of the date, and that is what we propose to do. The hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala), on the contrary, proposes to retard the date, and that, I say, is quite contrary to the wishes of India as expressed through the Legislative Assembly and by private individuals and associations in India.

Mr. T. Shaw: I should be extremely sorry if it became the general practice in the House of Commons to doubt the good faith of the statements of Members of the Huse, but the Noble Lord has himself to thank, I hope he will remember in future the courtesy pays better than the use of words like "effrontery," which he has used this afternoon in connection with the hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala), who, whatever his views are, does, after all, speak on India in a different way from any other Member of the House. I was in India at the same time as the Noble Lord and the hon. Member for North Battersea, and I think it was the hon. Member for North Battersea who was getting the addresses of welcome, and not the Noble Lord. These, after all, are facts. Nearly all this discussion has arisen from the use of that word "effrontery," which was quite uncalled for and quite unnecessary. I am afraid we have allowed ourselves to get away from the point at issue, which is whether or not it is necessary to accelerate the sittings of this Commission in India. For my part, I believe it is absolutely accurate to say that repeatedly demands have come from India that this matter should be accelerated. The differences of opinion are as to whether it should be done and not as to whether it should be done. To-day we are deciding, not how it should be done, but whether it should be done, and I could not possibly go into the Lobby and vote for an Amendment which, whatever it says, will be understood outside this Chamber to mean a checking of the desire for this acceleration. It would be impossible for me to go into the Lobby to vote for an Amendment of that kind. I hope, now that we have allowed our feelings to have full play, and now that we have come, perhaps, to a state of greater normality than we were in an hour ago, we shall be able to proceed to other business, and allow what I think India as a whole desires namely, that the work of this Commission should start, the only difference of opinion being as to what kind of Commission it should be.

## WELCOMED WHERE VICEROY WAS NOT WANTED.

### COMRADE "SAK" HITS BACK

### REFORMS DEBATE IN COMMONS.

**The following is the continuation of the proceedings in the House of Commons of the debate on the Simon Commission.**

Miss Wilkinson: May I ask if it is not usual for such a Resolution as that to which the Hon. Member has referred to be put before the House instead of asking us to rely upon somebody's vague recollection of what happened in 1924?

The Chairman: Very little said in this House would be in order if it had to be supported by written evidence.

Viscountess Astor: I would like to know if the Opposition as a whole are pressing this Amendment, or is it only being pressed by the back benchers.

Mr. Saklatvala: I apologise for intervening in this Debate a second time, but I think the extraordinary character of some of the arguments, which have been used demands some further explanation. On former occasions, during the general Debates, many unjustifiable and untruthful assertions have been made by the Noble Lord the Under-Secretary of State for India which I did not get an opportunity of answering. The Noble Lord said emphatically that nearly every organisation in India repudiated my authority to speak on behalf of Indian subjects. That statement is far from the truth, and the Noble Lord knows that it is contrary to the truth. I quite appreciate the reference to myself which has been made by an Hon. Member with regard to the nine cities which welcomed me in India, while several of those cities refused to extend an official or even a formal welcome to the Viceroy of India. The Noble Lord knows all this, and he has reports in his possession showing that hundreds of thousands of the people of India approve of my plans and my policy, and they also approve of what I have been doing for India while residing in this country. If the Noble Lord would make a journey with me to India, I would be quite willing to organise open public meetings—not camouflaged and manoeuvred meetings—and he would then find that 99 people out of every 100 at those meetings would declare in favour of my authority to speak on their behalf. I want to remind the Noble Lord that he has been guilty of deceiving the British people and the whole world by placing unrepresentative Indian Princes on the League of Nations to speak in the name of India. Some of those Princes are corrupt men who are afraid to go back to India, and they are afraid of holding a single meeting in India. Nevertheless, the Noble Lord brings them to this country to speak in the name of the Indian people, when he knows that they are corrupt-minded princes.

The Chairman: It is out of order to speak in that way about the heads of friendly Governments.

Mr. Saklatvala: These princes are not trotted out as the heads of the Indian Government, and I am talking about them as citizens.

The Chairman: The Hon. Member has used certain epithets with regard to them, and it is not in order to speak in such terms of the members of a friendly Government.

Mr. Saklatvala: I know that not one of those representatives of India on the League of Nations would be able to secure at a public meeting one vote as compared with the million votes I could secure declaring the belief that I do represent Indian opinion. For the Noble Lord to make such remarks as he has done on this point is rather stupid. With regard to my Amendment, I do not know whether the Noble Lord intends to confuse the Committee. I quoted from the Preamble and what the Noble Lord has said shows that the words I read out were correct. The Under-Secretary has read to us Section 84, but I suppose he understands the value of a Preamble. He says that he does not find those words in Section 84, but I would like to point out that the Preamble is the proper place to put those words and not Section 84. That is the spirit which should be applied to every Section in the Act. What I read out shows that Parliament in 1919 agreed that any future action in regard to these Acts would be taken by Parliament, and that Parliament must be guided by the opinion of the new body created in India. What I am urging is that the way in which the Government are now proceeding, as far as the people of India as a whole are concerned, is contrary to the old spirit, and the Government are not obtaining any guidance from the new Indian body. With regard to the Noble Lord's statement that the Legislative Assembly has expressed its approval of this Commission on five different occasions, I can only say that that is not my opinion. The Noble Lord is altering the Act of Parliament by the Amendments he has introduced in the new Bill and something is going to remain apparently in the annals of Parliament in consequence. Even if the Legislative Assembly did express itself five times in favour of appointing this Commission, I cannot see why the Noble Lord should not incorporate my Amendment in the permanent Act in order to secure that the Indian Legislature will be consulted in the future.

Mr. Wellock: I think there is much more force in this Amendment than has been recognised by the Government. We are considering the claims of a nation of 300,000,000 people, and if I were asked how I thought those people would vote on this Amendment, knowing what I know about the state of the Indian mind after receiving the information that we have in regard to the Commission and its proceedings, I do not think there is any doubt whatever that a majority of the people of India would vote for this Amendment. That being so, I think that the Noble Lord who has spoken in reply to the Hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala) owes an apology for using the word "effrontery" about his claim to represent public opinion in India. This Amendment is far more representative of Indian opinion at this moment than the Bill which is now before the House. As far as the people of India are concerned, I daresay they are in the same position as I am, because all along I have believed in pre-dating the appointment of this Commission. We have to recognise how this Commission is to be constituted. The result of that information is that India has no faith in what is going to be done. While I myself could not vote for this Amendment, or the ground that I do believe in pre-dating the Commission, at the same time, considering what our hopes are for the future, and the procedure adopted by the Government, there is a very great deal to be said for it. I rose particularly in order to justify the plea that has been put forward by the Hon. Member for North Battersea, and also to protest against the statement of the Noble Lord with respect to the extent to which the Hon. Member represents public opinion in India on this important matter.

Earl Winterton: I would appeal to the Committee to come to a decision on this point. Really, the only question at issue is a very narow one. It is, first, whether or not this amendment of the Government of India Act is in accordance with the spirit of that Act. If it were not, I venture to say it would not have been supported by all parties in the House. The only other point is as to whether or not there has been, in India any demand for the Amendment which has now been moved. I have stated that the contrary is the case, but apparently some Hon. Members do not believe what I said. The Hon. Member for East Middlesborough (Miss Wilkinson) said that she did not believe the first-hand evidence of my Hon. Friend the Member for Penryn and Falmouth (Mr. Pilcher), who himself was a Member of the Assembly, and who has already given the sense of the Resolution that was passed. (Interruption.) It is obvious that, if Hon. Members will not accept the first-hand evidence of someone who was in the Assembly when the Resolution was passed, they will not accept what I say when I quote that

(Continued in Column 4.)

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